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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Maps His Measures

World Has Quietest May Day

Young Germany Must Labor

U. S. Tightens Hold on Gold

Britain Doubts Tariff Truce

Organized Crime Annexes Art

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Senator Robinson, Democratic leader, map the Administration legislative program. They hope to see the special session of Congress adjourn by mid-June. The 30-hour-week bill, with its national industrial control, already passed by the Senate and having difficulty in the House, may be dropped. But scheduled to be pushed to passage are the Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Valley development, already through the House; the home mortgage bill; the securities publicity bill, the Glass banking reform bill, the public works bill, the independent offices appropriation bill, and the railroad coördination bill and debts and reciprocal treaties matters still in tentative form. These are not all the President hoped for—But they do constitute the biggest bundle of big bills ever before a single session of Congress.

¶ The nations pass May Day, designated as International Labor Day, almost without violence. Chicago lays bombing of five buildings to a racketeer war and not to Reds. New York sees 50,000 radicals parade and orate with one lone arrest. Moscow witnesses a review of 1,000,000 soldiers and workers, with 350 airplanes and new type tanks. Vienna prevents with barbed wire and machine guns the usual Ringstrasse demonstration. Spain, fearful after the recent anti-Government election results, closes all stores, but has no trouble. London, Paris and Stockholm are quiet. The radicals don't have to "awaken" anybody—Most suffering governments are more wide awake than they are.

¶ Germany hears Chancellor Hitler declare every German youth, rich or poor, shall work with his hands. The compulsory service, to end the social stigma involved in manual labor, is outlined as 1,000,000 persons cheer him at Tempelhof flying field and 50,000,000 follow Berlin's unparalleled May Day celebration by radio. At Germany's "national dawn of spring" the Chancellor promises public works and road building, reduction of high interest rates, and maintenance of production without destroying agriculture as points in a four-year recovery program—German youth must learn to obey, he says, so that it may be able to command.

¶ The U. S. Treasury tightens its hold on gold. It refuses to license gold export to meet maturing government obligations or interest coupons held abroad. Under the presidential proclamation gold shipments could have been authorized if regarded as in the public interest. But foreign holders probably did not expect payment in this form. Days of grace having expired, the Government will undertake to find the $700,000,000 in gold still being hoarded. The rich deny having it—So it must be in the flapping pockets of the poor.

¶ London raises a serious question against the unmodified customs truce the United States will propose at the World Economic Conference. The point is made that an economic armistice would be ineffectual unless adequate provision was made to take care of exchange depreciation as well. Britain finds that the proposal affects a number of trade treaties which it has in an advanced stage of negotiation with various nations. As America has recently been made to realize, falling exchange may allow for an influx of goods irrespective of tariffs—But the American planners must have foreseen this chasm and have a bridge up their sleeve.

¶ Canada's Parliament applauds Premier R. B. Bennett's account of his visit to Washington. The members, regardless of party, believe the path of reciprocity between the two countries has been plotted and smoothed. They even hope for a trade across the border that will raise the total from the $596,000,000 of last fiscal year to the $1,389,000,000 of three years before. Quebec, thoroughly nationalistic, may oppose lowering of barriers, and Ontario loyalists view with distrust, but most of Canada longs for what it regards as its natural market—And the United States has that same homesick feeling for the old-time busy border relations.

¶ Brooklyn, New York, finds that thieves have stolen 10 masterpieces from its museum by prying them from their frames. These works of Van Dyck, Lawrence, Rubens, Romney and Fra Angelico are valued at $35,000. Paintings and thieves slid down an 80-foot rope. Selection of these pictures from among many was apparently made for convenience in carrying them away and also with knowledge of their value. A world alarm has been sent out, as this is evidently the work of organized crime and the pictures may turn up in distant markets. Organized crime will go on successfully until an inevitable day—When outraged society organizes and wipes it out of existence.

Romans Made Salt In English Village

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Middlewich, Cheshire, Eng.

ANCIENT relics collected here for a museum show that salt manufacturing has been the chief industry of this Cheshire village since the days of Roman occupation.

The museum is being built up by a local antiquarian, Mr. C. F. Lawrence, for the education and entertainment of his fellow townsmen. Among the exhibits are a number of clay hearts used by the Romans for the making of salt, while a silver coin in a local garden has been identified by the British Museum authorities as of the reign of Emperor Nerva.

New Deal Sought To Help Industry Out of Doldrums

Head of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Urges Right to Ban Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—A new plan for American industry, to spread employment, to maintain fair wages "and to prevent the destructive competition which today is wrecking industry and impoverishing the working population," was proposed today by Mr. Henry I. Harriman of Boston, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

His statement, made in an interview, coincided with the opening of the twenty-first annual meeting of the chamber, expected to bring 2000 leaders of business and industry to the capital.

Mr. Harriman offered a proposal for the self-regulation of business as an alternative to the Black 30-hour work week bill. At the chamber's headquarters it was indicated that organized business would get behind Mr. Harriman's proposals and that leaders have reason to hope that the legislative program which is being formulated will receive Administration backing.

"It is the destructive forces of unfettered individualism against which our industries today need to protect themselves and their workers," Mr. Harriman declared. "They are now denied that opportunity. They are told that the way of escape is through surrender of their individuality and their independence, by merging; for reasonable restraints on trade are lawful in mergers, but are unlawful without merger.

"To set the situation to rights nothing elaborate is needed. The formula is simple: Amend the Sherman Act to give to enterprises in competition in interstate commerce a right to obtain, through agreement, advantages which they might lawfully obtain by the device of merger."

In essence, the Harriman plan would amend the antitrust laws to permit trade associations, under the guidance of the Secretary of Commerce, to enter into legal agreements to fix hours of labor so as to spread employment, maintain wages and avoid destructive competition.

A committee of the National Chamber, of which Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. is chairman, has completed a general report dealing with the subject which will be uppermost in discussions starting here today. The committee urged the utmost flexibility in legislation dealing with the subject..

Clipper Ship Bible Found in Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., May 2—Memories of close-reefed sailing vessels driving through the south Atlantic nearly three-quarters of a century ago have been revived by the discovery of what is believed to be the last relic of one of the famous old clipper ships in the offices of the National Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association here.

The relic is the Bible once carried aboard the ship David Stewart, one of the famous fleet that raced from Brazil to the north Atlantic ports just after the nineteenth century passed the halfway mark. On the inner cover of the old Bible is written: "Presented to the ship David Stewart, Oct. 22, 1857," while "Ship David Stewart" is printed in gold on the heavily embossed leather cover. Well-thumbed pages and marginal dates draw attention to the biblical passages read to members of the crew at Sunday services while the vessel was on the high seas.

The twelfth chapter of Isaiah was read on Sunday, Dec. 5, 1880, in latitude 30 north, longitude 41 west. Six years later, as the vessel sailed far below the equator, Capt. John L. Holt notes that he read the Nineteenth Psalm. Captain Holt, who made his home in Baltimore while he was skipper of the David Stewart, often took members of his family "rolling down to Rio," according to inscriptions in the heirloom. The volume now is being used as the "Great Chart," or official Bible, of Rescue Harbor No. 14, Baltimore.

Dern Inspects Forest Camp

LURAY, Va., May 2 (AP)—Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, sat down to a noonday feed of forest conservation camp chow yesterday and liked it so well that he had a second helping all round. There were no frills and no extras.

Revived Prohibition Party Seeks Political Power in 1936

New National Publication Announces Proposal to Completely Reorganize in Every State and County During Next Four Years

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Asserting that the cause of national prohibition has been left out in the cold by the major political parties, the old Prohibition Party, rejuvenated during the last election with the presidential candidacy of Mr. William D. Upshaw, is making a bid for political power in 1936.

Having got a new start, the party leaders now have hope of being able to convince the disappointed defenders of national prohibition that their only course lies in abandoning old party ties and uniting in a party committed irrevocably to national prohibition and other progressive issues.

To millions of dry voters who do not know where to go, politically, the Prohibition Party offers them "political homes in a party which will stand not only for the prohibition issue but for other needed progressive governmental measures," according to Mr. Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee.

The Prohibition Party's bid for the real political support of all drys is made with the circulation of a new dry paper called The National Prohibitionist, the first official organ the party has had for over a decade, although there are several state papers published by party supporters.

The new publication is dedicated, said Mr. Blake, its editor, to the cause of building up the Prohibition Party during the next four years so that the party's presidential candidate can be put on the ballot in every state in the Union, and to keep prohibition a dominant issue in national politics until the cause is wholly victorious.

"The Prohibition Party, which was years ago a more vital force than in the immediate past," Mr. Blake said, "showed a new spurt of life during the last campaign and Mr. Upshaw, a former Georgia Representative in Congress, had 82,000 votes to his credit in the 20 states where the party got on the ballot." In the three states of California, Pennsylvania and Ohio, three Prohibition Party candidates for United States

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Reported Moves On Chahar Held Unlikely in Tokyo

Struggle With Russia Over Mongolia, However, Looms in Province

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 2—The War Office has no confirmation of press reports from Peiping that Manchoukuo forces have occupied Dollonor in the Chinese Province of Chahar. An official spokesman believed that the reports were incorrect since the region is thickly covered with forests, mountainous and difficult for operations.

Foreign military observers, however, understand that joint Manchoukuo and Japanese forces have been operating toward Dollonor for weeks. It is recalled that Japanese cavalry and other detachments were headed in that direction after the Jehol campaign, while sound strategy demands the clearing of any Chinese concentrations along the Jehol-Chahar border.

Observers are disinclined to believe that the Japanese intend any extensive operations into Chahar at present since they would be certain to antagonize Russia, which at present controls the Mongolian trade. Eventually, however, Manchu-Japanese operations in Mongolia seem likely, since trade routes in that region must be cleared to allow normal flow of goods into Manchuria. When such operations are really launched, the long-expected Russo-Japanese struggle for control of Mongolia will be started.

Ocean Trench Found 33,006 Feet in Depth

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 2 (AP)—A new deep in the bed of the ocean, which will take its place among the most stupendous trenches discovered, was reported yesterday in a message from the Ramapo to eleventh naval district headquarters here.

Capt. C. B. Mayo, commanding the naval oil tanker, reported that, by repeated use of the sonic depth finder, the deep had been measured at 5501 fathoms, or 33,006 feet. It was found, the message said, at latitude 30-43 north, longitude 142-28 east, which would place it directly across the Pacific Ocean from San Diego near the coast of Japan. The Ramapo is en route here from Manila. Captain Mayo is a leader in the work of charting the ocean bottom.

The new sounding approached the greatest known depth, that of 34,210 feet found in the Mindanao trench northeast of the island of that name in the Philippine group. Contrasted with the highest mountain, Mount Everest, with an elevation of 29,002 feet, it gives a span of about 12 miles in variations in the earth's crust. Several great trenches have been found in the ocean floor.

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Things Present

Should men grow old and decay merely because the earth has revolved around the sun a certain number of times? Read the editorial "Fountain of Youth."

Much interesting information is packed away in today's Mirror of World Opinion on the back page.

Are you planning a rock garden? Read "Building the Rockery Bank" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

"Truth in Advertising" is the subject of today's installment of "Advertising—and You" on the Progress in Education page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The first of three daily reports of the Pittsburgh meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council will appear tomorrow.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions — Foods page. Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Child Labor Bill, Law in New York, After Long Fight

Fixes Minimum Wage for Women and Children in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 2—Climaxing a 10-year campaign in New York State for minimum wage legislation, the Wald bill, fixing mandatory pay standards for women and children in industry, is a statute today over the signature of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

The new law forbids the employment of any woman or minor, "at an oppressive and unreasonable wage." It defines a "fair wage" as one "fairly and reasonably commensurate with the value of the service or class of service rendered."

Governor Lehman favored the Wald bill, which was passed as an administration measure upon introduction in the Legislature by Senator Albert Wald (D.) of New York City, over the measure sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R.) of Newburgh, and which applied to men as well as to women, because the latter was "wholly permissive" so far as women are concerned and restricted to the existing emergency.

In states where permissive legislation was in force, the Governor wrote in a memorandum on the measures, experience indicated that non-mandatory legislation fails of its purpose. Moreover, he did not believe that the basis of fair wage legislation for women and minors should be restricted to any emergency.

The new law takes effect immediately, setting up a minimum wage bureau in the industrial department, with a nine-member wage board equally representative of employers, employees and citizens.

The bureau has wide investigatory powers for the fixing of wage minimums, and when a minimum wage has been in force for nine months may make it a permanent order, with heavy penalties for violations. Employed women and children may sue their employer and recover for underpay. Discrimination by an employer against an employee who testifies at a wage hearing becomes a misdemeanor.

Coincidentally, the Governor approved a supplementary appropriation bill totaling $545,000, whose items include payment of $42,554 to the Samuel H. Hofstadter legislative committee which made a two-year inquiry into New York City affairs, bringing the cost of that investigation up to $800,000.

Trade of Canada Pins Great Hopes Upon Reciprocity

Prime Minister Reported Confident of Concessions From Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 2—Applause from Conservative benches followed Mr. R. B. Bennett's reading in Parliament yesterday of his farewell words to President Roosevelt when leaving Washington on Saturday. Political leaders here, regardless of party, sense the significance of the reciprocity negotiations already launched, and are hopeful in varying degrees.

Earlier in the day, it is understood, the Prime Minister at a Conservative caucus, recounted the steps taken to date, giving his supporters to understand that Canada could obtain real concessions in the United States market on lumber, copper and cattle, but that there might be serious difficulties in the way of concessions on fish and dairy products.

On the whole there is confident opinion that the path of reciprocity as between the two countries has been plotted and smoothed for the wheels of commerce and industry to roll, perhaps as freely as they did before the Hawley-Smoot tariff of the United States and the "countervailing" duties of Canada.

These levies were in part at least responsible for reducing the total trade across the border from $1,389,000,000 in the fiscal year 1928-29 to $596,000,000 in 1931-1932.

"Nationalist" Quebec will probably oppose the lowering of barriers through members on both sides of the House, and the Loyalist element of Ontario may also view such overtures with distrust.

On the other hand midwest members of all parties are only apprehensive lest the reciprocal agreements prove too small and livestock and agricultural products be kept longer from their logical market.

In British Columbia the lumber interests are equally for reciprocity, while the fruit and vegetable growers are wondering whether they will be forced to pay for advantages reaped by other industries. Likewise in the maritimes the coal interests are arrayed against the fish and potato industries.

While the desires of President Roosevelt and Premier Bennett dovetailed to a large extent, there are still many problems to be solved in the face of the usual political opposition and private interests. In the meantime the renewed vigor of business throughout Canada, accompanied by the rise in commodity prices and the value of the dollar evidence the optimism that has come from the recent conference.

Colorado Governor To Act as Dictator Over College Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—A bill making the Governor of the State virtual dictator over educational institutions has been passed by the Legislature here. Sponsors of the measure said it will save taxpayers more than $1,000,000 yearly.

It authorizes and directs the Governor to eliminate duplication of courses offered at the various state institutions of higher learning, and to regroup, reorganize and consolidate courses and departments in the institutions.

The Governor also receives power to close, for financial reasons, any of the educational institutions belonging to the State for a period not exceeding two years.

The drastic measure was adopted following legislative hearings concerning alleged extravagant expenditures of some of the colleges and universities in the State.

Some testimony of almost humorous character, brought out during the considerations, revealed that courses in manicuring, rouge and cold cream application, scarf dancing for boys, millinery, and folk dancing were given in the colleges.

Bulletins issued at considerable cost were frequently written by persons of little practical experience, it was charged.

Harvard Law Seeks to Evict Pigeons But 'Contempt of Court' Is Conspicuous

Spring cleaning at the Harvard Law School means Fourth of July for the pigeon residents.

Not that the birds celebrate. They don't. Family affairs at this time of year are too pressing. Spring cleaning for them is over and twig by twig new nests were built over old ones and pioneer home sites staked out on limestone sills and eaves.

During the last week the interior and exterior of Langdell Hall has been scrubbed from one end to the other and from basement to roof ornaments. Now the same corpus juris which decided the fate of excess dirt and dust issued a writ of evacuation against any and all pigeons roosting, or intending to roost, on said spick-and-span building.

Armed with roman candles intended to serve notice of the writ to all birds concerned, caretakers last night took aim in their general direction and fired. Like many other types of fireworks however, the candles wouldn't shoot straight and not a single writ was served. Heads were only pushed down deeper beneath sheltering wings and shuffling feet drew them deeper into protecting shadows.

This morning's cheerful sun shone on just as many pigeon residents as did yesterday's so that the only benefits derived from the roman candle expenditure seem to have been in the entertainment furnished to a grinning "man in the moon" and to curious students and passers-by.

The problem now is how to bring home to the alleged miscreants the tremendous import of contempt. Surely some musty old law volume of the 'teenth century (A. D.), now dusted for the first time in the memory of the present generation, may be excavated to furnish a precedent case on "The Law vs. Pigeons." How to impress them with the sanctity and grandeur of public buildings, law schools in particular, and how to call their attention to local zoning laws.

Boston Cuts $1,900,000 From School Salaries

A saving of $1,900,000 for the ensuing year is anticipated by the city of Boston as the result of a scaling down of teachers' salaries as voted by the Boston School Committee yesterday. For every position paying less than $1000 the reduction is 5 per cent. For salaries above that figure the reductions range from 10 to 15 per cent.

Special provisions are made for part-time teachers. All cuts are effective as of April 21. They will also affect laboratory assistants, clerical workers and toolkeepers.

Hitler Seeks Labor's Support; Troops Seize Union Quarters

May Day Observance at Tempelhof Field Attracts 1,000,000 Persons—Great Public Works Placed in Economic Program of Fascists

Events move fast in Germany's revolution, under the banner of National Socialism.

In a May Day observance Chancellor Hitler appeals to all workers to accept the goal of national unity and abandon the illusion of internationalism.

Today comes a surprise action by the Hitler Brown Shirts in seizing the headquarters of the free labor unions throughout the nation. Socialist leaders have been arrested and the word given that the last vestiges of Marxism must be wiped out.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 2—Introduction of compulsory labor service, big public works schemes, especially extensive road-building, reduction of present high rates of interest linked to a trade policy which will maintain production while simultaneously not destroying German agriculture are main points of the National Socialist first year section of the four-year plan for economic recovery in Germany, according to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's general pronouncement yesterday.

May first celebrations throughout Germany, especially here in Berlin, were organized on an unprecedented scale, culminating in a great rally on the Tempelhof flying field where, it is estimated, nearly 1,000,000 persons assembled to hear Chancellor Hitler's speech. Former May days emphasized the international solidarity of manual workers; yesterday's festival was intended to mark the new unity, one of all classes within Germany, new recognition of the national rebirth, marking "the final break with the illusion of the international solidarity of the working classes."

National Socialism takes no part of this program more seriously than class reconciliation, especially since a large section of German workers remain to be won for its cause. Hence it is not surprising that Chancellor Hitler's speech was concerned more with a moral appeal to Labor than details of any economic plans.

"We recognize as our first task the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Europe Questions Practical Phases Of Tariff Truce

Provision for Depreciation of Exchange Supported as Added Factor

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 2—The question has arisen whether it is practicable for Europe to accept the unmodified customs truce which Mr. Norman H. Davis said the United States was going to propose to the World Economic Conference on June 12. It is pointed out that an economic armistice would be ineffectual unless it should cover not only all kinds of trade restrictions, but exchange depreciation as well.

Among the arguments heard is that unavoidable or even deliberate currency depreciation would easily wipe out the whole existing tariff protection. Days when a million marks was insufficient to buy a postage stamp is fresh in the thought of all Germans. Franc and lira variations are also recalled. Even a free trade paper like the News-Chronicle says today: "The possibility of a great fall in the dollar makes many governments hesitate to bind themselves not to take counter-measures against a flood of cheap American imports."

The factor affecting the practicability of Britain's acceptance of the tariff truce is seen in the number of trade treaties now in an advanced stage of preparation by the United Kingdom.

Succession of Treaties

An agreement with Argentina was signed here yesterday afternoon. Another just completed with Germany afforded the occasion later in the evening for a highly controversial debate in the House of Commons over ratification. In the latter case division of opinion was such that Sir Austen Chamberlain, one of the Government's oldest and most trusted supporters found himself compelled to vote against his party.

A third was signed last week with Denmark. Others are under negotiation with Norway and Sweden. Yet others may mature with Japan, Poland, Persia and Finland. All of them involve tariff changes. All are designed to extend a system similar to that adopted last year at Ottawa where Britain used its newly-introduced tariff as a bargaining instrument for promoting inter-empire trade.

Ratification of the Anglo-Danish agreement, which is to be taken up here later, raises similar problems, since it provides admitting considerable quantities of Danish farm produce into the United Kingdom in return for big purchases of British coal and steel by Denmark

Difficulties in Extension

Another important consideration affecting an economic armistice as far as Britain is concerned is the fact that the existing British bacon quota agreement with Denmark, Holland, the United States, Latvia and Lithuania comes to an end June 26—a fortnight after the World Economic Conference opens.

For such reasons many authorities here argue that the truce proposal ought either to be dropped or greatly extended. And they see practical difficulties in the way of extending it. Can the United States, for instance, undertake to peg dollar exchange while the truce is in force? France, Italy, Germany and Poland—in fact all countries whose currencies are still on a gold basis—are expected to seek some such assurance when the tariff truce proposal is brought forward. Sterling group countries are expected to ask the same question.

In fact, the view here is that no country can accept the truce except on the understanding that it would lapse if any serious currency change took place while it was in force.

Such questions are not raised here in a captious spirit. They are intended to help. Importance of a proper atmosphere for the conference is regarded as so vital that all possible obstacles ought to be gone into with the utmost thoroughness beforehand.

Half Billion Cut Provided in Bill Now Up in House

Committee Reports Last of Supply Measures Carrying Slashes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—The independent offices appropriations bill, incorporating President Roosevelt's sweeping economy program, was reported to the House today. Its prompt passage, which will confirm savings to the Federal Treasury of nearly $500,000,000, is admitted to be a matter of course.

The bill is the last of the regular supply measures for the current fiscal year, and one of the two which were vetoed by Mr. Hoover in the closing days of the "lame duck" session of Congress. He held the independent offices bill for a pocket veto in view of the economy powers voted the incoming President in order that they might be applied to the billion-dollar measure.

In pursuance of these economy powers, Mr. George W. Douglas, director of the budget, cut the original authorization of $1,003,314,981 to $535,568,883. The Appropriations Committee added roughly $5000, making total savings provided in the revised bill $467,751,098.

The major part of the savings is secured in a reduction of $460,000,634 for the veterans' administration, as a result of the President's executive order slashing compensation rates and eliminating many classes of benefits entirely.

Numerous additional pieces of economy legislation have been added to the bill, the probable savings from which have not yet been estimated. They include the following:

1. Authority for the President to modify or cancel any federal contracts for the transportation of persons or things. This would apply primarily to shipping, rail or air mail contracts.

2. Authority to increase charges for government services where they are now provided free of charge or increase the rates of existing charges. This would apply to commercial or agricultural information services many of which are now provided free of charge.

3. Authority to suspend or reduce the extra flying pay of aviation personnel in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

4. Elimination of the one-year sea pay now given to graduates of the Naval Academy who fail to receive commissions in the service.

5. A 15 per cent cut in the salary of judges who are not protected by the Constitution from cuts during their term of office.

6. Authority for the President to retire federal employees who have completed 30 years of service. Filling of such vacancies is to be made under civil service regulations.

The report to Congress of the President's economy proposals virtually unchanged represents a major victory of the Administration in its determined effort to fulfill the President's campaign pledge of a 25 per cent cut in the costs of the Federal Government.

It has been carried to this point in the face of tremendous opposition from all classes affected by the reductions and will, if it goes through to enactment, represent the most sweeping slash in government costs ever attempted in the history of this country or probably any other of the major powers of the world.

Only One Gold Coin Kept at World Bank

BASEL, Switz., May 2 (AP)—The gold supply of the Bank for International Settlement, the world's superbank, amounts to one 25-cent gold piece minted in San Francisco in 1852.

This coin was given to the bank by a friend when he learned that the bank's vaults contained no precious metal. The bank's gold holdings are stored in other banks.

Move Is Made By Roosevelt To Speed List

Hopes to Pass Remainder of His Program by Mid-June

Makes New Schedule

Evidently Postpones 30-Hour-Week Bill, as It Is Not Posted for Enactment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—The last long mile of President Roosevelt's special legislative program was mapped in a conference between the Chief Executive and Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic leader, at the White House last night.

At present, the party leaders aim at ending the extra session of Congress by mid-June and to achieve that goal they even contemplate dropping one or two items of the emergency program which already have received considerable support—and encountered considerable criticism.

The most notable item which is hovering on the brink of postponement is the Black 30-hour-week bill, and its elaborate addenda of national industrial control.

President Roosevelt's present position toward the various features of industrial control, proposed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and others of his advisers, is that he would like to see enactment of such reforms if it can be speedily accomplished.

It appears likely that these provisions, including something resembling the war industries board for the mobilization of national industries, may actually be sent to Congress. But there they will be left to their fate by President Roosevelt.

Looks Like Abandonment

If great and delaying opposition arises, the measures will be postponed until a later session, if they ever come up again. Should Congress display willingness to enact the measures quickly, they will be speeded along by the Administration.

The general view here, as a result of the White House decision, is that the sweeping plans for industrial control have now gone by the board, since opposition does exist in Congress and is being backed by the more conservative spokesmen for industry.

Measures which were scheduled for passage are the following:

Muscle Shoals-Tennessee Valley development, now through the House and pending in the Senate.

District of Columbia appropriations, now through the House, and the independent office appropriation which has not passed either body.

Home mortgage bill, now through the House and before a Senate committee.

Securities publicity bill, not through either house.

Glass banking reform bill, not through either house.

Railroad coördination bill, yet to be recommended by the President.

Public works bill, still being worked upon by the White House.

Debts and reciprocal treaties, still in tentative form.

Includes Inflation Bill

To this is naturally added the farm inflation bill now well on its way to passage in the House, having passed the Senate. Another bill which has attracted less notice probably will be enacted. It is the measure which passed the House 10 days ago reenacting the one-cent federal tax upon gasoline, which expires June 30, and further authorizes the President to lower the postal rates, and adjusting the existing tax upon electricity to place it nominally at least on producers instead of on the consumer.

While President Roosevelt publicly announces that he expects his nine or ten-point legislative program to be all complete by the second week in June, his apparent confidence is not shared in congressional circles. Old experienced hands realize that sessions invariably last longer than predictions, and that the best laid plans often run afoul of the rule of unlimited debate in the Senate, to mention only one obstacle.

The Senate and House have both passed the $500,000,000 for unemployment relief, and it now only awaits the President's signature, so that is out of the way.

Makes Knotty Problem

Certain features of the program are absolutely necessary for the international negotiations which the Administration is carrying on. Authority to reach reciprocal agreements on tariffs is a prime requisite and some leeway to discuss and salvage war debts is equally necessary. The tariff resolution is already drawn and ready for introduction It gives the President authority to negotiate agreements which may reduce existing duties by as much as 50 per cent.

This is the amount of cut already allowed in the flexible tariff provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Act, but in that case the reduction must be made on the advice of the bi-partisan tariff commission. Likewise, present tariff legislation—even the flexible provision—is drawn on the basic presumption that costs of production abroad must be elevated by means of a tariff imposition to reach costs of production in the United States. It is assumed that the flexi-

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Bridge Endowed By Poet Is Found In New Hampshire

Structure Over Contoocook River Cared For by Gift of Miss Proctor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENNIKER, N. H.—Poets for decades have written lilting lines about bridges and their symmetrical beauty but it remained for this typical New Hampshire town to possess a bridge endowed by a poet.

The poet was Edna Dean Proctor, who, a few years ago, left $20,000 for restoration and upkeep of the structure in its original condition, as she knew it when she was a girl. The bridge, a beautiful stone span, has arched the Contoocock River here for 98 years and through Miss Proctor's act is said to be the only privately endowed structure of its kind in the United States.

Although the restoration work was completed last fall, the original $20,000 fund has not been used, for the interest which accrued and the money added to the bequest by the State was sufficient.

Native of Henniker

Miss Proctor was a native of Henniker and lived here during her girlhood. It was when she was six years old that the stone bridge, of which she became so fond, was erected after several preceding bridges had been washed away by spring freshets.

The first bridge over the river here was built in 1780, a little west of the present structure. It was a wooden affair and in 1790, due to freshet damage, had to be rebuilt. Again in 1811 it was swept away, the middle span being torn down and the south abutment seriously damaged. Thus a new bridge and south abutment were erected similar to the others. This was repaired from time to time and stood until 1835, when the present stone bridge was built.

This structure withstood the battering of many high waters, but after nearly a century of wear and tear it needed strengthening. Miss Proctor provided for this.

Under the terms of the bequest the bridge has been restored to its exact appearance 98 years ago, except for a slight alteration on the railing, which has been made three stones high rather than two.

To strengthen the structure without altering its outward appearance, the inner materials were removed, leaving only the outer stone shell. The bridge then was lined with steel and cement to make it as strong and permanent as possible. To prevent seepage of the cement to the outside stone, rags were stuffed into the inside of the structure before the cement was poured.

Saw English Bridges

Although Miss Proctor rode and trod over this beautifully arched bridge countless times in her girlhood, she did not realize its beauty until she went on an extended trip through Europe. During this excursion she saw the famous English bridges, one of which is said to have been the model from which the Henniker bridge was built. From that moment Miss Proctor truly appreciated the beauty of this structure and decided to provide for its permanency.

Miss Proctor was an outstanding poetess of her day. Her poem "White Slaves," written concerning the Civil War, attracted the attention of John Greenleaf Whittier and as a result the two became fast friends.

Another outstanding incident occurred in 1892 when President Harrison, while enjoying a summer vacation in New Hampshire, made a personal appeal to Miss Proctor to aid in preventing destruction of the White Mountain forests. In response, the poet wrote "The Doom of the White Hills," a plea for the preservation of the most beautiful scenic features of the State.

The bridge which she endowed may be viewed in all its beauty from a quiet little park situated in a pine grove on the bank of the stream. Here the town folks have ample opportunity to bask in the honor which has come to them through this dignified, yet beautiful bridge.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night; fresh southwest and west winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday in west and north portions.

Maine: Showers tonight and Wednesday; somewhat warmer in north portion tonight; cooler in west and north portions Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly Wednesday, and overcast weather with showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	56	64	Montreal ...	64	76
Bismarck ...	34	62	Nantucket ...	56	66
Boston	62	76	New Orleans.	66	84
Buffalo	64	74	New York ...	58	72
Calgary ...	28	60	Norfolk, Va..	68	80
Charleston ..	70	76	North Platte.	44	60
Chicago	46	62	Philadelphia.	64	78
Cincinnati ...	62	82	Phoenix,Ariz.	54	78
Denver	44	58	Pittsburgh...	68	80
Eastport, Me.	50	54	Portland, Me.	52	64
Hatteras	72	76	Raleigh	66	82
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis ...	52	82
7 p.m.May 1	72	..	St. Paul	42	52
Helena,Mont.	42	58	Salt Lake City	52	62
Huron, S. D..	42	46	San Francisco	48	56
Jacksonville .	72	78	SantaFe,N.M.	46	58
Kansas City.	48	56	Seattle	46	62
Key West ..	78	84	Tampa	72	86
Los Angeles .	54	66	Washington ..	66	80
Memphis	54	80	Wichita,Kan.	42	56
Miami, Fla...	74	80	Williston,N.D.	44	62

A—9 a. m. May 2.
B—Maximum May 1.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:52 p. m., Wednesday 6:04 a. m.
Height of tides 7.7 feet, 8.5 feet.

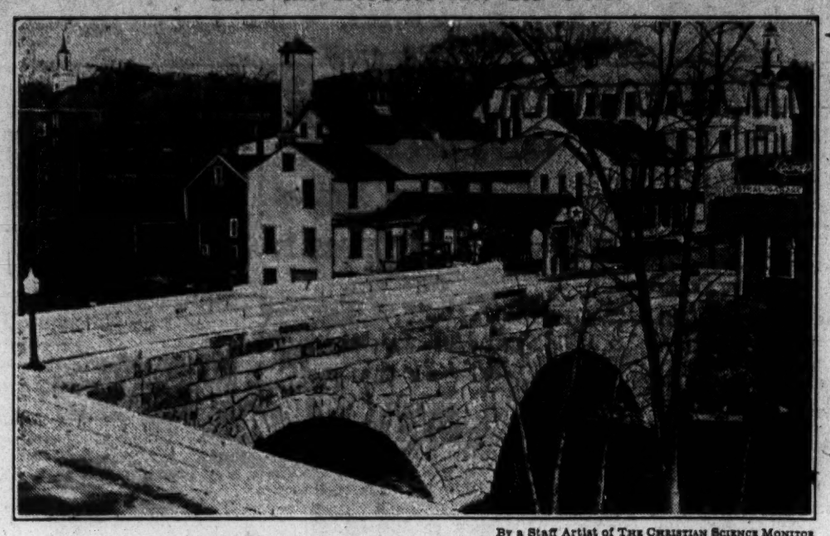
Light all vehicles at 8:13 p. m.

Carranza Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The full length portrait of Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican avitor who crashed at Mount Holly in 1928 on an attempted non-stop flight from New York to Mexico City, has been completed and will be sent to the "Hall of Nations" at Asbury Park. The painting is six feet high, representing Carranza in uniform, and shows the Balbuena Airport, Mexico City, in the background. It was painted by Col. Benjamin Morett Parra of the Mexican army.

Has an Income All Its Own



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

ENDOWED BRIDGE AT HENNIKER, N. H.

Little Maine Port Comes Back After Rest of Half a Century

Searsport Cargoes Running Weekly Into Thousands of Tons in Steamships Which Fly the Flags of Many Ocean Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEARSPORT, Maine—This neat little Main Street village on the shores of Penobscot Bay has bestirred itself from its seat on the sunny side of the wharf and gone back to the shipping business after a rest of 50 years.

Searsport is a thriving port today, counting its weekly cargo shipments in thousands of tons and its ship sailings by the dozen. For all this, Searsport can thank the ubiquitous Aroostook potato—and the vagaries of New England "trade" winds.

The shipping boom actually began here last year when an economic cyclone swooped down on a railroad transportation monopoly and parted it from its moorings while Searsport awoke to find that it was no ill wind that had blown business right into its lap.

Steady Trade Wind

The volume of shipping here today proves that it was no capricious catspaw but a steady trade wind which started it on a commercial comeback far surpassing the activities of departed days. More than half a million tons of freight was juggled on Searsport's wharves last year and shipping activities so far this year indicate that when the new tidewater terminal came to anchor at Searsport it struck good holding ground.

This trim little town that sits serenely at the head of Penobscot Bay raised more master mariners for the American merchant service back in the days of sail than any other community on the coast. But the survivors of those robust deepwater days have never seen more shipping out of Searsport than is being experienced today.

The sound of the adze and the top maul resounded from a dozen shipyards here more than half a century ago, but while Searsport contributed ships and men to the merchant service, cargo shipments out of here were small as compared with the present boom. One day recently the flags of six different steamship lines were flying from the masts of cargo vessels anchored in the stream awaiting their turn to go in and load at the pier.

That same week, approximately 30,000 tons of freight moved in and out of the harbor. Potatoes represented the bulk of the export movement. Roughly 100,000 tons of potatoes have gone out of here since the first of the year. The movement reached its peak for the season a few weeks ago when steamers were loading consignments of seed potatoes for Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and other points.

Nearly 40 Sailing

There have been nearly 40 sailings of ocean-going cargo steamers from here this year. It is estimated that there are 90,000 cars of potatoes yet to be shipped out of Aroostook this season. Searsport folks hope that at least 30,000 cars will be routed to the tidewater terminal here.

Every locomotive whistle from up river is the signal for more work for Searsport men. There are 1400 inhabitants in the town, and there is no unemployment. The workers have attended to that by mapping out a plan whereby every man in Searsport, who wants a job, can share in the work on the wharves.

When trains and ships begin to arrive in greater numbers than Searsporters can cope with, even working night and day, outside help is called in from Belfast and Stockton. One ship can load about 160 carloads of potatoes. An endless conveyor belt carries the potatoes from the freight car alongside the hatches. The 100-pound sacks drop down the shoots into the depths of the ship's holds with monotonous regularity. Men work in shifts, night and day, until a ship is loaded down to her marks. Usually it takes about two days to load.

A Philadelphia stevedoring concern directs the loading of potatoes at the Bangor & Aroostook pier. The wharf can accommodate four ships at a time. The equipment is modern and efficient. There is 25 feet of water at the wharf at low water.

Handling Bulk Cargoes

Adjoining the railroad pier is the Penobscot Coal Company wharf with good facilities for handling bulk cargoes. The coming of ships to Searsport for the potato export trade has resulted in the gradual development of cargo shipments into Searsport. Two fertilizer and chemical companies are using the terminal here for importing sulphur and phosphates. Some of these cargoes come from foreign countries, being entered through the customhouse in Belfast. Steel and timber for railroad replacements have also been shipped into Searsport this year. Shipping into the town promises to increase as the port more and more intrenches itself as a distributing point for northern and central Maine.

Searsport is a natural port. It lies 40 miles up the bay. The harbor at Mack's Point is broad, deep and well-sheltered, especially from the eastward by Sears Island. The outer approaches are straight and unobstructed. The Bangor & Aroostook affords a strong connecting link with interior points.

The rail-tidewater terminal with its up-to-date equipment, and the waiting fleet of steamers in the stream present a picture of modern transportation which is a sharp contrast to scenes recalled by the older residents of Searsport. Back in its earlier deep-water days, lofty rigs of three-skysail yarders stood out against the sky where the stubby masts and cargo booms of rust-streaked freighters appear today.

Haven for Wind Ships

Sail has all but seen its day in this former haven for wind ships and sailing skippers. The fact was emphasized all too forcefully for the sentimental salts of old Searsport earlier this year when the little three-masted schooner Lucy Evelyn of Harrington came in to load potatoes for New York. The vessel sailed from the Maine coast on Washington's Birthday and three weeks passed without a word from her.

Then a wireless message picked up from the British steamer Effingham, London for Houston, reported having spoken the Lucy Evelyn beating up for Puerto Rico, 23 days out from Searsport. Outside of being blown 2000 miles off her course and losing a few small sails, the schooner was in good shape. There was plenty to eat aboard—under the hatches! But it was a long way back to New York.

Ships nowadays have to maintain a definite schedule to compete with the railroads. Shipping out of Searsport is keeping up with the parade while car loadings and ship sailings elsewhere have been falling off. When potato wholesalers and shippers found a way to reduce the high cost of all-rail shipments from Aroostook by utilizing a shipping terminal so close to the region of production, that was all the incentive Searsport needed to assert its traditional Yankee ingenuity. No longer lulled by the legends of its former maritime greatness, Searsport today is wide-awake to the opportunities which a vagrant trade wind has blown its way.

Lowell Trust Stocks Transfer Reported

LOWELL, Mass., May 2 (AP) — Judge Joseph E. Donovan, sitting as master, has reported that Mr. George M. Harrigan, president of the Lowell Trust Company, caused the transfer of 350 shares of the bank's stocks, owned by him, to his daughters, prior to the bank's closing. The bank was closed by the Bank Commissioner Dec. 16, 1931, and Mr. Donovan was appointed by the State Superior Court to determine the stockholders' liability in the liquidation of the bank.

He found that Mr. Harrigan actually was the owner of 350 shares of stock but that the bank commissioner never had called upon him to pay the amount for which he was liable under such ownership in the liquidation process. Judge Donovan also found the bank was solvent at the time it was taken over by the State.

Stokowski at Dials Gains New Effects By Electric Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2—The first public performance of the new telephonic transmission of music was given by the Philadelphia Orchestra here April 30, the orchestra playing from another part of the Academy of Music and the music being reproduced through loudspeakers on the stage with Dr. Leopold Stokowski controlling the tone and volume by means of dials located in one of the center boxes.

This was the third demonstration of the new method of wired transmission, the first having been given before a group of musicians, critics and engineers at the Academy on April 12, and the second having been given in Washington at the Academy of Sciences on April 27. The concert last night was heard simultaneously in the Academy here and in Constitution Hall, Washington.

As in the earlier demonstrations, Dr. Stokowski and Dr. Harvey Fletcher, director of accoustical research in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, gave short explanations of the new system to the audience. Dr. Fletcher also conducted some experiments from the stage to show the audience the perfect correlation of sound as produced by one member of the orchestra, playing from the soundproof foyer, and another member of the orchestra, playing a similar instrument from the stage. In another instance Dr. Fletcher showed how the sound of a fife and drum duet could, apparently, be moved from one part of the stage to another.

The Bell Laboratory engineers have been working with Dr. Stokowski for the last two years on the problem of perfecting electrical sound transmission. The present result was termed by Dr. Stokowski as being the ultimate as far as the present developments of electrical science permit, control of overtones and intensity of tones being perfected, as well as control of the auditory perspective, or the ability to make any particular sound seem to proceed from any part of the stage.

Boston Import Values Rise

Another gain was made in the value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending April 29, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The value was $1,346,753, against $1,312,607 the previous week. Imports for warehouse were valued at $140,640, contrasted with $170,381 the week before.

Income Tax Bill Exemption Rules Are Made Elastic

Committee Provides for Wide Range in Deductions for Dependents

Under the terms of an entirely new tax bill to be reported by the Legislative Committee on Taxation, possibly tomorrow, income tax exemptions again have been revised—this time to provide a $2000 exemption for married men, including $500 for the wife, and to permit exemption claims of $250 for every other dependent.

These provisions, according to Senator Henry Parkman Jr., chairman of the committee, will permit many persons to obtain exemptions for dependents which they have not been able to get in the past. Under the present law, married men are exempted $2500, including $500 for the wife.

The new bill also provides for the regular $250 exemption for each child.

The committee has completed practically drafting of the new tax bill based on the Governor's proposals for raising $25,000,000 in additional revenue. Changes made in the proposed sales tax on commodities provide that a person buying goods will not have to pay the levy unless the purchase amounts to more than 25 cents.

The general appropriation bill totaling $54,761,181.52 was passed by both branches of the Legislature and sent to the Governor.

Efforts to abolish the state tax appeal board at this session of the Legislature having failed, the Senate yesterday advanced to a third reading the measure which would increase the personnel of the board from three to five members, this in spite of accusations by several senators that the board had been used as a "placement" bureau for political accomplices, first by Republicans and now by Democrats.

An appropriation limit of $36,750,000 was set for the city of Boston under the terms of a bill passed to engrossment.

A protest gainst the construction of the proposed Huntington Avenue subway extension from Boylston Street was filed by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau with the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. Its argument was that even now the Boston Elevated threatens an increased tax burden on the citizens.

Firemen, policemen and laborers employed by the State will not be deprived of the opportunity to earn a little pin-money by working for hire on other jobs when their regular work hours are up, the House ruled yesterday, in rejecting a bill.

A bill was ordered to a third reading cutting the pay of grand jurors from $7 to $6 and traverse jurors from $6 to $5 a day.

Riding Stunts to Aid Boston Relief Fund

Members of Troops B and E of the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, have volunteered to perform some spectacular riding stunts at the "One Night With Horses" program to be staged at the Boston Garden next Saturday night to aid the Boston Emergency Relief Fund.

Included in the cavalry units' program will be Roman riding, Cossack and pyramid riding. In addition there will be a demonstration by Battery A, 101st Field Artillery, an exhibition by the 110th Cavalry mounted band, a demonstration by the Aleppo Temple Mounted Patrol, an exhibition by the Boston Mounted Police, a polo game and a horse-jumping contest.

Those in Boston interested in horses, according to the campaign directors, are enthusiastic about the event, which will start at 7:45. The polo game, between the Boston Pilgrims and an All-Star team, will begin at 9:50.

Events Tonight

Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty: Annual dinner meeting, performance of play, "License Revoked," 3 Joy Street, 6.

Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Association: Dinner, annual meeting, address, "The Outlook for the League of Nations Association," 1933-34," by Mr. Philip C. Nash, national director, Hotel Continental, Cambridge, 6.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Roxbury Memorial High School Alumni Association: Reunion dinner and dance, Roxbury Memorial High School for Girls, evening.

Cambridge Dramatic Club: Performance of comedy, "The Climbers," benefit Tuberculosis and Health Association, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Lincoln Institute: Dinner, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 7.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Playboy," 8:15.
Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: New England arts and crafts exhibition, through May 15. Lectures, "The Little Lady from Japan," 11, and "The Secrets of the Bees," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

New England Farm and Garden Association: "Back Alley Fair," in alley extending from Exeter to Fairfield Street, beginning opposite Exeter Theater, 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Massachusetts School of Art: Annual Todd lecture, "Children versus Grown-ups," by Dr. George E. Vincent, school assembly hall, 11.

Knights of Pythias: Opening of sixty-fourth annual convention, Hotel Statler, 1.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Problems of Childhood Affecting the Community," by Dr. Allan W. Rowe, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Berlitz School of Languages: Showing of two motion pictures on Switzerland with French and German explanations, 140 Newbury Street, 4. Open to public.

B. Y. M. C. U.: Exhibition of pictures by Camera Club, 52 Boylston Street, 12 to 9 p. m., through May 6. Open to public.

Theaters

Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12:45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.
Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:15.
Hollis—"The New Gossoon," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m., to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Sts.—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 1-7; travel posters and literature (Exhibition Room), May 1-14; lumber manufacture, ink making and Chinese dolls (Children's Room), May 1-7.

Schevee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free; closed on national holidays.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Rilshemius. Through May 13.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Sculptures by Nellie L. Thompson. Through May 5.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert V. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Barnstein. May 1-14.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Finast Peaches	Sliced or Halves	2 Lge Tins 25c
Tomatoes	FINAST Solid Red Ripe Pack 2 No 3 Tins 29c	2 No 2 Tins 21c
Banquet Pickles	Sweet Mixed Qt 25c	Sour Mixed Plain or Dill Quart Jar 19c
Hormel Vegetable Soup		2 20 oz Tins 25c
Vermont Maid Syrup		12 oz Bot 19c
Beechnut Spaghetti		2 16 oz Tins 15c
Brookside Milk	4% Butterfat - 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk in Boston	Qt 8c
Finast Molasses	Fancy Light Variety	½ Gal Jug 59c

- - - BAKERY SPECIALS - - -

Raisin Bread	Lge Loaf	7c
Cake	Southern Pecan Ea	15c

- - - N.B.C. SPECIALS - - -

Marshmallow	Topped Cookies Lb	15c
Royal Lunch		YOUR CHOICE
Crown Pilots		LB PKG 18c
Fancy Grahams		

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK

Force	An old favorite with us again	2 10 oz Pkgs 25c
White Spray	Wheat Cereal	2 28 oz Pkgs 25c
White Spray	Rolled Oats	Lge Pkg 10c
Ralston Wheat Cereal		Pkg 21c
Cream of Wheat		Pkg 21c
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Strawberries
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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Monroe Doctrine To Be Supplanted, Duggan Forecasts

Tells Michigan Audience Latin America Hails Coöperative Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 2—Gradual abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine with its isolation, and a more coöperative and less dictatorial attitude toward Latin-American countries, is envisaged as a definite policy of the United States by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, New York City. He gave his views in an address during the annual honors convocation at the University of Michigan, attended by some 2000 members of the Michigan School Masters' Club.

"Never before," Dr. Duggan stated, "have relations between the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere been better, for the United States no longer attempts to dictate the policies of weaker Latin-American countries and has indicated in many ways a sincere desire to present to the world its recognition of their equality and right to national self-determination.

"President Hoover's good-will trip through South America, the Dwight Morrow régime in Mexico, which quickly changed Mexican feeling toward the United States, and the honest election conducted by the United States in Nicaragua, which resulted in the choice of a President unfavorable to the United States are instances."

Moreover, Dr. Duggan declared that the Stimson letters to Japan and China stating that the United States could recognize no changes in government which neglected the Pact of Paris, strengthened the feeling in Latin America that the United States has at least reverted to the original view of President Monroe, and is no longer flourishing a big stick.

This fact, Dr. Duggan feels, along with the radical change which has taken place during the last 10 years in American national policy toward the League of Nations, will permit the Monroe Doctrine "gradually to fall into disrepute," and will lead ultimately to its complete abandonment in practice.

At the end of his address, Dr. Duggan received an honorary Doctorate of Laws, and a large number of collegiate honors were bestowed upon graduate and undergraduate students of the university.

Atlanta Designated Southern Air Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta is the true air center of the Southeast, the presidents and representatives of the five largest air lines in the United States told a luncheon gathering in their honor recently.

The aviation officials were in Atlanta to discuss details of a merger of three aviation lines under control of General Motors. According to the announcement this will form probably one of the largest aviation units in the world. The Eastern Air Transport Company will put on new passenger planes June 1, which will reduce the air time between New York and Atlanta from nine to about 6½ hours a recent announcement has revealed.

The advantages to the Southeast of aviation are manifold, Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker told the luncheon party. Atlanta's airport is second to none in the United States, the speakers declared, and the improvements made at Candler Field, including the new administration building, brought Atlanta recognition as the air center of this section.

Sir Walter Layton Wins Laws Degree For Statesmanship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Sir Walter Thomas Layton, British editor and economist, was honored with a degree of Doctor of Laws by Columbia University yesterday. He was presented to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, professor emeritus of political science, who eulogized Sir Walter as "statesman, scientist and journalist."

"In his early capacity as a permanent official of the League of Nations and later as the representative of his Government in a succession of international conferences, he has added in no slight degree to the composition of what threatened to be serious differences in the furtherance of international cooperation and world amity," Professor Seligman said.

Dr. Butler, in conferring the degree, recalled Sir Walter's public service, which included work with the Balfour mission to Washington in 1917, and his administration of the Young plan dealing with international payments, "advising and guiding the great economic undertakings both for the British Government and for the League of Nations," and "always doing his best to lead the governments of the world to walk in the paths of peace."

Airplane Express Shows Big Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Air express, which transports all kinds of articles, including animals, from Miami to the West Indies, South and Central America, with the same speed as the huge passenger planes, has shown a remarkable expansion, according to the recent report of Mr. William B. Lawton, express manager.

During last year, a total of 1911 shipments, weighing 17,052 pounds, was handled in and out of Miami. During the first quarter of this year 1432 shipments have been made, weighing a total of 12,260 pounds.

An example of this growth by months is seen in the report that 981 pounds were handled in the month of March, last year, as against 4863 pounds during March of 1933.

A total of 20,000 baby chicks have been successfully shipped to Caribbean ports. Other "livestock" transported by airplanes between Miami and Caribbean ports has included monkeys, snakes, bears, ducks, fish, cats, dogs, macaws, flamingos, bees, alligators, insects used for agricultural purposes and oysters.

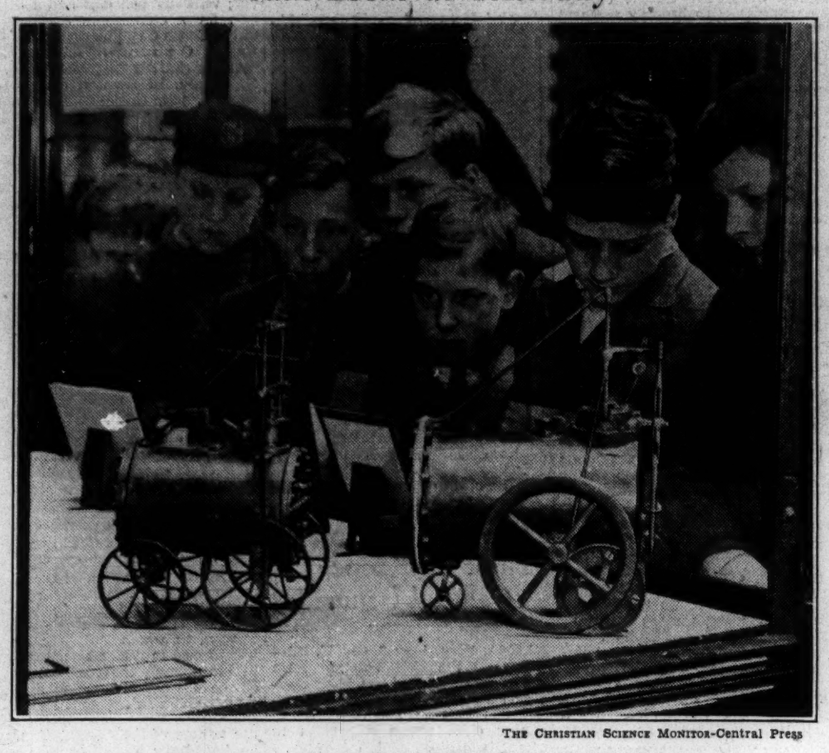
Changes in Canadian Allegiance Oath Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 2—The word "possessions" in the oath of allegiance act is obsolete and should be stricken out, in the opinion of Mr. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice and one of Canada's foremost constitutional authorities.

In Parliament yesterday Mr. Lapointe introduced a bill amending the oath to such effect. He would substitute the word "dominions" for "possessions" and would repeal the phrase "dependent on and belonging to the said kingdom." The oath is a pledge to defend His Majesty against traitorous conspiracies and treasons, said Mr. Lapointe, and, as "our loyalty is just as strong as ever, the remainder of the oath should remain. It is merely that it is incorrect as it now stands."

Youth Looks at Yesterday



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Central Press

TWO MODEL LOCOMOTIVES CONSTRUCTED BY TREVITHICK

Boys View "Father of Locomotives" as Buses of London Rush By and as England Commemorates Early Strivings of Transportation.

Socialists Urged To Unite in Spain For Peace Stand

Belgian Advocate States Nationalism Checked Social Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—An appeal to European Socialists to unite in a firm stand for liberalism and democracy in the face of Fascism's united forces was addressed to a series of audiences here recently by M. Emile Vandervelde, former Belgian Foreign Secretary.

Since Spain does not seek for territorial aggrandizement, said M. Vandervelde, it can show a stricter adherence to Socialist doctrine through its Republican Government and further without reserve the cause of universal peace.

In other countries the position is not so favorable, he continued, since English Socialism is too intensely patriotic, French Socialism is composed of the two camps of intellectuals and workers who are often at variance, while in Germany the movement has allowed itself to be entirely out-maneuvered.

The World War was blamed by M. Vandervelde for splitting up international Socialism into these movements of a national character which have inevitably decreased its force. He recalled the pre-war Socialist Congress in Amsterdam when MacDonald, Jaures and Lenine shook hands, and the fact that in 1921 there were 25,000,000 or 26,000,000 internationalist Socialists in the world.

Although still split up, however, Socialists have remained faithful to basic international fundamentals and Marxian ideas, M. Vandervelde contended. He urged faith in Democracy in the present political disputes. Socialists, he said, are not out to destroy capitalism, like Communists. They believe that it will evolve its own collapse.

Madame Vandervelde also lectured to packed women's meetings. She is a pioneer of the Feminist Movement in Belgium, which, she says, as in Spain, has still much to achieve.

Tuskegee Secretary Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.,—Dr. D. G. Lake Imes has been named secretary of Tuskegee Institute by Dr. R. R. Moton, the principal. Dr. Imes has been with Tuskegee for 23 years. In recognition of his career at Tuskegee, an honorary doctorate of divinity was given him by Lincoln University in 1921. He received his master's degree at Fisk University in 1910.

Early Engine Models Displayed in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Eager schoolboys flocked to Kensington Science Museum to gaze at models of the first steam engines on view at an exhibition to commemorate the centenary of Richard Trevithick—"father of the railway locomotive."

Trevithick built and worked the first engine for transport to run on rails, it is claimed. He was only 25 when he made a steam engine which ran round a table, and in 1807 he displayed this at the Navy Board's Office.

In 1803, as the result of a challenge, Trevithick produced a steam engine designed to run on rails to take the place of the tram horses in mines. In 1808 he brought the "Catch-me-who-can" engine to London, and there on a circular track he gave Londoners rides at 15 miles per hour for 1s. a head. His inventive urge led Trevithick to pursue an adventurous career. In 1810 he was instrumental in salvaging a ship off Margate. For five years he was busy building steam engines for such purposes as pumping, plowing and to operate mine machinery. Then he went to South America, where he became intimate with Bolivar, the Liberator. The year 1822 found him in Costa Rica, engaging in mining, and the following year in Nicaragua looking for a route to the east coast.

Forestry Recruits Move to Army Camps

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Orders have gone forth for movement of 35,000 more recruits for the forestry conservation corps to army conditioning camps.

They will be drawn from states including those which did not contribute recruits to the first contingent of 25,000 men selected in 17 cities. Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, said the army corps commanders have been instructed to have camps in readiness. Recruits will be turned over to the army by chairmen of state relief organizations. Relief chairmen of states, where movements have been ordered, have been notified and announcement of the number of men each will send to camps has been left to them by the labor department, which refused to make public the state quotas.

Nova Scotia Needy To Retain Franchise

HALIFAX, N. S., May 2 (AP)—Nova Scotia residents receiving direct relief during the past two years would retain their franchise through passage of a government bill introduced in the Legislature last night.

The bill amends a statute depriving them of the franchise.

One Per Cent Tax On New York Sales Called Dangerous

Filene Tells Columbia University Group It Cuts Purchasing Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—New York State's 1 per cent sales tax exemplifies the "most dangerous type of emergency legislation" in diminishing the purchasing power of the masses and thus setting up an obstacle to recovery, Mr. Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and philanthropist, told the Alumni Association of the school of business, Columbia University, at its annual reunion here last night.

Mr. Filene insisted on the necessity of maintaining wage scales if business wanted to help itself, and for this reason regards the retail impost as the "worst of the proposals for additional taxation."

"No other tax," he continued, "so directly diminishes the buying power of the masses on which depends our ability to use the best methods of production for our home markets and for export."

Puzzle Trade Groups

Meanwhile, with the complexities of the emergency sales levy puzzling trade groups on every hand, business men were of the opinion that, unless a procedure can be worked out by which the levy may be passed on to the public, the damage to trade will nullify the estimated $30,000,000 yield from the tax. Of this total the 47,000 taxable stores in New York City are expected to contribute about two-thirds.

Retailers continue today without a fixed policy on the problem of covering their new tax bill, with major factors in the dilemma the keen competition on many items, fixed prices on branded goods and merchants' own established price lines. These were sufficient to prevent any general price increase on the first day the tax was in effect and it is not believed that the cost to the consumer will be definitively assigned until the first assessment is paid on July 1, when closer figuring will be possible.

The big chain and fixed price shops have the additional problem of maintaining their traditional sales policy, built up through years of effort and at huge advertising expense. This is especially true of such organizations as the Woolworth stores, which would cease to be five and ten cent stores if the 1 per cent sales tax were attached directly to items.

In view of this the Woolworth concern will not pass the new tax on to its customers, according to a statement made at the executive offices of the company here today. While the tax imposed "must be considered an element in price to consumer," the statement says, "the practice will be to make it a part of the merchandising policy.

Impossible to Collect

"Because of our fixed limited sales price," it continues, "it is impossible for us to collect a 1 per cent tax on individual sales. Consequently we must merge the sales tax into our merchandising policy, both from the buying and selling end."

While Woolworth officials refused to amplify this statement, it was interpreted to mean that in order to maintain its unique price character, the company in its buying would pass the tax on to manufacturer or wholesale dealer, who, in turn, will have to absorb the tax in their own way. In the opinion of observers this places the burden ultimately upon the worker.

Reports today from local merchants and state tax officials indicated that the buying power is accepting the emergency levy without question. There have been no complaints thus far from the other side of the counter, but on the other hand, most store managers declared that the prices had been boosted on less than half of their stock and that the rise did not cover the tax levy. Other merchants are absorbing the tax themselves pending a permanent plan of procedure.

In the installment field no suitable plan of action has been found and delegations from this group are headed for the State Tax Commissioner's offices today to discuss procedure.

Red Flags Flutter In New York Parade But Crowd Is 'Nice'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—New York City had three May Day parades. The Socialists had one line of march ending at Union Square. The "United Front May Day Association," made up of orthodox Communists, followed another line of march, ending an hour after the Socialists at Union Square. Meanwhile the "Red Flag," or left wing of the Communist Party, disdaining the purlieus of Fifth Avenue, staged a celebration at Allen and Houston Streets.

Fifth Avenue was closed to all the groups during the day, but the various units of marchers, assembled in the side streets and the main line of the parade crossed the avenue at intersections, bringing the needleworkers, the garment workers, the milliners, and other laboring people close to the great plate glass windows in which were displayed the work of their hands.

It was in the main, a cheerful, smiling crowd, which exchanged quips with the sellers of red boutonnieres, and ice cream pops, and labor literature. Arm bands and badges and banners were there in profusion, but there was an absence of the gay costumes, the pageantry which ordinarily go with parades, making the more noticeable the messages on the banners, such as "There is no reason for poverty or hunger," and "Our New York can feed hungry children."

One group carried banners labeled "Forgotten Men," and the women for the most part held aloft streamers asking for work or food in the name of boys and girls.

The red flag fluttered to the winds yesterday, but the entire police force of the city, which was out along the line of march, found little to complain of and one patrolman remarked to a bystander, "Nice crowd, isn't it?"

Chicago Bombings Laid To Designs of Racketeers

CHICAGO, May 2 (AP)—A sixth bomb exploded in the Chicago area late on May Day, and was attributed by the police to gangsters attempting to gain control of the Teamsters' Union.

The blast occurred at the home of Mr. Arthur Metzger, business agent of the Lake County Local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, in suburban Lake Forest as officers of the association were holding their monthly meeting.

The bomb caused damage, but no one was injured.

Officials of the union said they had been repeatedly threatened by an "outlaw" Chicago teamsters' union, and the police asserted they were convinced the five bombs that exploded in the Chicago business district early yesterday were the work of gangsters and not Communists.

Pearl S. Buck Resigns As Missionary to China

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Mrs. Pearl S. Buck, author, who resigned last night as Presbyterian missionary to China, stood fast today by the views which her critics have condemned as unorthodox.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in announcing the resignation, said it was accepted with regret. Mrs. Buck, who wrote the novel "The Good Earth," said she expected to return to China next month with her husband, Mr. J. Lossing Buck, an official of the University of Nanking. He is a Presbyterian missionary. Mrs. Buck recently expressed herself for a "creedless faith," criticizing some theological ideas as "superstition."

Handshaking Is Major Task As Hostess, Mrs. Roosevelt Says

'Pliable' Greeting Fits All Hands from Official to Sightseer—Interested in Her Guests; White House on Economy Schedule

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—After two months in the White House, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is beginning to think that her major occupation as the nation's hostess will be handshaking.

Since March 4 she has received thousands of persons in the White House ranging from high officials of the leading nations of the world down to a group of sight-seers who happened one day to be looking into the dining room when she came down to luncheon. People come to see her about everything under the sun.

At first, Mrs. Roosevelt proposed to set aside a certain period each day when she would receive guests. The remaining hours she would then have free for other things. But she said yesterday that her plan had been impractical.

"It can't be done. Either you've got to be uninterested in them or else you've got to see them. I've just made up my mind to see them."

Mrs. Roosevelt once described her handshake as pliable, declaring it would fit all hands. So it has since March 4. There has been a greeting for the lowly as well as the great. And those who have received it would not call it by any means a limp greeting but a pleasantly aggressive and kindly greeting.

It would be quite a problem to most housewives to be told they must economize on their budgets and then to be informed that they must be hostess to a whole series of Prime Ministers and other high representatives of foreign nations. But the hostess of the nation, has succeeded in meeting such a situation.

While the entertainment of these diplomats has called for some extra expense, Mrs. Roosevelt has made sure that the appropriation allotted to state entertaining has not been exceeded. Even the state dinners were simple. The first lady planned just what was necessary to have the foreigners feel that the proper respect was being shown them. Out of her private funds she paid the expenses of the young dancers whom she invited to perform for company at the dinner in honor of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald.

The entertainment of the recent stream of diplomats seemed like an "orgy" to Mrs. Roosevelt. With the exception of the dinner in honor of the Italian Envoy, Mr. Guido Jung, tonight, the rest of the state affairs in connection with this series of visits will be "stag." Mrs. Roosevelt will be away on a motor trip with her business partner, Miss Nancy Cook, and the President will perform the duties of host alone.

There has been a considerable saving in the purchase of gasoline in the two months that the new Executive has been in the White House. A number of cars have been given up, and Mrs. Roosevelt uses her own blue roadster for her own transportation most of the time.

The removal of a group of palms and ferns from the upstairs hall where a conservatory was formerly maintained has done away with the cost of their care, said to amount to a considerable sum each month. The White House staff has been reduced, but it was necessary to call in some extra help during the visits of the Prime Ministers.

There was evidence that both Prime Minister MacDonald and former Premier Herriot enjoyed the simplicity at the White House. They both talked of the simple background from which they had risen.

A mark of M. Herriot's generosity was shown when he offered to send to Mrs. Roosevelt some pieces of silk from Lyon which he said could be made up into things to be sold at charity fêtes. If he had had time on his visit, he told Mrs. Roosevelt, he would like to give a lecture on music for the benefit of American charities. This same feeling of kindliness was manifested by the British Prime Minister, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Rhode Island Votes More Than 7 to 1 For Prohibition Repeal

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2 (AP)—Rhode Island, third state to vote on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, today stands in the anti-prohibition column. Wisconsin and Michigan already have voted in favor of repeal.

Only one Rhode Island community, the town of Hopkinton, voted to retain the amendment as the electorate—150,244 to 20,874—yesterday named 31 repeal-pledged delegates to the state convention May 8. Hopkinton voted 310 to 293 against repeal.

Rhode Island, which never ratified the Eighteenth Amendment and was commonly known as "wettest of the states," had state prohibition for three years. Repeal was voted in 1889.

Repeal votes piled up rapidly as yesterday's election progressed, with the heaviest polling coming during the evening. All the state's six cities showed large repeal majorities with the prohibition group drawing its slight strength from the rural communities. An unusually active campaign had been carried on by the prohibition leaders, who attacked the recently enacted beer and liquor control law which permits saloons for the sale of beer.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mildred Roff, Greensburg, Penna.
John Roff, Greensburg, Penna.
John Roff Jr., Greensburg, Penna.
Robert Roff, Greensburg, Penna.
Mrs. Williams, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Beatrice Sessions, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. M. Violet Woodhead, Manchester, Eng.
B. Tatham Woodhead, Manchester, Eng.
P. G. Tilden, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. A. E. Homberg, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
A. E. Homberg, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Miss F. Herman, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude Roberts, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Winona Chase, Storrs, Conn.
Mrs. Mildred E. Chase Clarke, Storrs, Conn.
Lucille A. Joy, Lynn, Mass.
Irene Renew, Lynn, Mass.
Harry A. Collins, Montclair, N. J.
Frank Levine, Lynn, Mass.
Molly Price, Revere, Mass.

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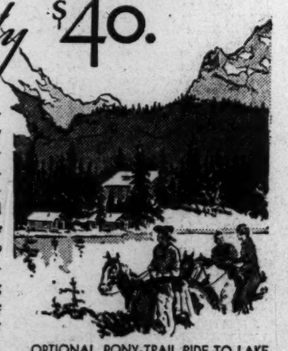
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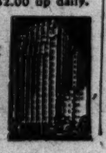

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Capital Penalty Study for State Urged by Warner

Attorney-General Shows Need of Settling Issue 'Once and for All'

Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means today to insist on a study of capital punishment by a special commission, if not for the purpose of abolishing it, at least, he said, for the purpose of settling the annual issue once and for all.

Year in and year out, he declared, this problem of the advisability of doing away with the extreme penalty has come before the legislators only to be rejected. It is so controversial, it was his contention that nothing has come out of past hearings and that a serious study of the subject would produce the needed light on the problem.

Mr. Warner was supporting a bill which called for the appointment of a commission of seven members, three to be Representatives, one a Senator and three others to be appointed by the Governor. Under the terms of the measure the body would report to the next Legislature.

Following Mr. Warner on the floor was the Rev. Spence Burton, former chaplain of the prison in St. Quentin, Calif., who declared that public hearings on the subject of capital punishment generated much confusion and little illumination. An inquiry, he said, would throw the required light on the subject.

"Capital punishment is admirable," Mr. Burton said, "as vindictive punishment but it really is torture. Furthermore, it is no deterrent to crime."

Representative Philip Barnett of New Bedford favored the study. He believed the opponents of repeal of this practice would favor a study to bring out the facts in the case.

Representative Michael H. Jordan of Lawrence emphasized that "we can't terrify people into virtue."

Mr. Herbert Parsons, former state probation officer, quoted several prominent persons as favoring the investigation, among them the commissioner of correction, superintendent of the women's reformatory at Sherburne, members of the Public Utilities Commission, and the commissioner of probation.

Among others who verbally registered their support of the legislation were Prof. Zechariah Chafee of the Harvard Law School and Mr. Victor Friend of Melrose, a civic worker.

Representing the opposition were Mr. E. E. Burnstead of the Massachusetts Civic Alliance, Mr. H. Allen Rutherford, police chief of Brookline, and Representatives Carl Woekel of Methuen and Mr. Louis J. Scanlon of Lawrence. The latter thought the matter was worthy of a referendum. Mr. Burnstead was of the opinion that capital punishment was a protection to the citizens.

New Turkish Prayer Uses Tanri for Allah

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 2 (AP)—The sentence of hanging which was generally expected to have been passed upon 19 Brusa clergymen and Muezzins who revolted on Feb. 4 against the Government's program of nationalizing Moslem prayers, has dwindled to a mere penalty of one or two years hard labor in prison.

The Government's new prayer form changes the name of Allah to Tanri. The decision of the Tchorum Courts in this case, which included also the acquittal of four defendants, appears to indicate that the Turkish Government is becoming more lenient toward the religious sentiment of the Moslems.

Theaters

"The Mask and the Face"

Colonial Theater, Boston — The Theater Guild presents "The Mask and the Face," a comedy translated from the Italian of Luigi Chiarelli by W. Somerset Maugham, directed by Philip Moeller. First performance, May 1, 1933.

Once upon a time, there was an organization called the Washington Square Players, which had high ideals of dramatic art. Mr. Philip Moeller was one of its founders and directors. He also became a founder and director of the Theater Guild, which had similar ideals. Mr. W. Somerset Maugham is a distinguished novelist and dramatist, who has written at least one first-rate novel and several very clever plays.

It is necessary to remind ourselves of these historical facts, for Mr. Maugham has now allowed his name to be attached to a trivial farce, and Mr. Moeller confesses to responsibility for a production which emphasizes at every point the farcical elements in what may, for all we know, have once been a comedy. What Signor Chiarelli wrote we have no means of knowing. If the playbill is accurate in calling Mr. Maugham's version a translation, Signor Chiarelli will have to take the chief blame. But the advance notices referred to Mr. Maugham's effort as an adaptation. If that is what it is, Mr. Maugham may be primarily at fault. In either case, why should Mr. Maugham, who can write good plays, associate himself with an affair of this kind? And how can Mr. Moeller and the Guild permit such a production to go forth under their ensign?

The plot, such as it is, has to do with a man who has sworn that if his wife were unfaithful he would kill her. When he thinks he has cause, he weakens and sends her away, but gives out that he has carried out his threat. He is acquitted, and when his wife returns he takes her back. Whatever possibilities there may be in such a story were negatived by the performance, which, in spite of the presence of famous names in the cast, was deplorable. The shouting, the rushing about, were in the best tradition of stock company melodramatic farce. Only Mr. Leo G. Carroll, in a minor rôle, brought in an element of comedy. The others apparently found it impossible to do anything with the material. Perhaps they should not be blamed. And a beautiful setting by Mr. Lee Simonson has been wasted, too.

L. A. S.

The Irish Players

Hollis Street Theater—The Abbey Theater Players last night, preceding Robinson's "The White-Headed Boy," presented W. B. Yeats's "The Words Upon the Window Pane" for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Yeats's one-act play is a fantastic account of a séance in an eighteenth-century Dublin house in which Swift's Stella, tradition says, once lived. Through a direct-voice medium, Swift is heard talking to Vanessa and to Stella, and the conversations purport to explain why the Dean did not marry. Swift quotes verses attributed to Stella, which have been found scratched on a window pane in the room. The play closes with the medium, after her guests have gone and she has counted their contributions, continuing to speak in the voice of Swift.

The meaning of the play is rather difficult to grasp on first impact. When it was presented in New York last fall the audience had the benefit of a talk by the author, who explained that his idea was that the spirit of Swift still dominated the Irish people.

The performance was excellent. Miss May Craig as Mrs. Henderson, the medium, bore nearly the full brunt of the acting, and bore it with distinction, portraying the so-called trance without needless exaggeration and speaking impressively in the voices of Swift and Vanessa. The others of the cast, with their rare fidelity to truth in ensemble, aided her in establishing surprisingly an atmosphere of tension.

"The Student Prince"

Majestic Theater—Producing Associates Inc. presents "The Student Prince," music by Sigmund Romberg, books and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. Week beginning May 1, 1933.

A cast vocally well equipped to sing Romberg's not too exacting score, a lusty chorus and that veteran comedian, Mr. George Hassell, contrived to galvanize this rather "dated" operetta into sufficient freshness yesterday evening to give pleasure to a large audience.

Songs that were hits when they were first heard about a decade ago still possess their charm. "Golden Days," sung by Mr. Cliff Newdahl in the rôle of the dreamy professor, Dr. Engel, the melodious "Serenade" and "Just We Too," revived pleasant memories in those who had heard them before and were still potent to wrest enthusiastic applause from the younger folk, of whom there were many present.

The glamour of student life in old Heidelberg fittingly frames that ever-fresh romance of a prince who loves a lowly maid. Handsome in the German manner, Mr. Allan Jones, in the part of the debonair princeling, is a youth to whom any serving-maid of spirit might lose her heart. His voice is a pleasing lyric tenor. It is sufficiently good to cover up a certain histrionic inexperience. Miss Gertrude Lang, as the maid at the inn, has a pretty charm and Miss Manila Powers, in the minor rôle of Princess Margaret, deserves a special meed of praise.

If you enjoy tunes easy to carry home, and sentimental romance in large Teutonic doses, the "Student Prince" calls you.

W. R. T.

Boston Stage Notes

A subscription season of six plays is announced for next year. Three of the plays will be presented by the Theater Guild, and three by the American Theater Society, with which the Guild is affiliated. Subscribers may sign for either series, or for both together.

"Of Thee I Sing," now in its third week at the Shubert, will remain through next week—and longer, if public interest justifies.

The Abbey Theater Players' stay at the Hollis will end Saturday evening.

At the Fine Arts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
M. BLUMENTHAL-TAMARINE
In "Banner of Shame."

Motion Pictures

Men and Machines

The quality of human-ness which pervades all Soviet films, despite their preoccupation with machinery, is present in overflowing measure in "Shame," the outstanding new Russian screen drama which opened at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday. It is not that the fault in a turbine engine, over which the banner of shame is temporarily hung, is not important, but that the human beings who have made it and are interested in its successful completion are more so.

The cast is of Moscow Art distinction. We cannot say how many of its members are recruited from that company, but we should pick Vladimir Gardin, who so truthfully plays old Semion Ivanitch, the worker loyal to his factory but unwilling to sacrifice his sense of independence by joining the Communist Party, as one of them. And B. Poslavski, as the bourgeois engineer, sly in the ways of sabotage, and Boris Tenin as the young party secretary, Vasia, are others. Yet they by no means carry off all the honors. Katia, eager young Communist, is made vivid by Tamara Guretskaya, whose dusky-haired, deep-eyed beauty requires no pointing up by cosmetics, and the face of old Semion Ivanitch's wife (M. Blumenthal-Tamarine) is a portrait of the rare, luminous loveliness that can come to a woman in age. The acting is all of the interior kind that evokes the outward illusion of reality.

There are casual, natural humors of playfulness as well as moments of more emotional intensity. A glimmer of love interest flits through the story with charming evanescence. The photography is happily lighted into chiaroscuric effects that give an almost startling effect of roundness to the moving figures. Sergei Yutkevitch, the principal director, assisted by Frederick Ermler, is said to have departed from the older tradition. His theories do not seem to have deprived him of the esthetic touch. Dmitri Shostakovitch, whose modernistic music has received the accolade of Leopold Stokowski's attention, supplies a tensely descriptive music score.

If you would observe Russians at home as they are working out their problems today, without too much gloss to its atmosphere of actuality, see "Shame."

M. L.

Music

"Elijah"

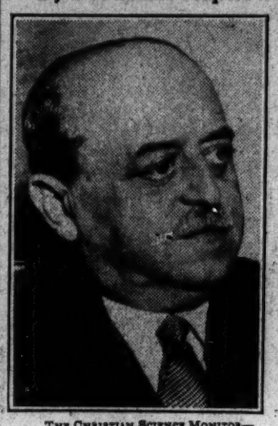
The People's Choral Union, conducted by Mr. Francis Findlay, gave last evening, in Jordan Hall, a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah." The soloists were Mrs. Alice Armstrong Kimball, soprano; Miss Marie Murray, contralto; Mr. Rulon Robison, tenor, and Mr. Harry D. Newcombe, baritone. Instrumental accompaniment was furnished by an orchestra of 40 performers, by Mr. Rowland Halfpenny at the organ, and by Mr. Reginald Boardman, who—at the pianoforte—accompanied the recitatives. There was an appreciative audience of good size.

Thanks are due to the People's Choral Union for giving so competent a performance of "Elijah," an oratorio little enough heard in Boston during recent seasons. One of the most mature, and one of the last, of his works, it exhibits the composer at his most characteristic. It has drama, but little emotion of any depth or strength. Its numerous airs are mildly agreeable, but tinged with midnineteenth century oratorio smugness and shaped with naive artificiality. Only those allotted to the bass voice, the utterances of Elijah himself, penetrate beneath a surface of mere tone to an underlying current of emotion. Such things as "It is enough" are not unworthy to be compared with Bach. The brilliant workmanship and dramatic effect of the best of the choruses attest the consummately skillful musician, while their intricacy and the interest inherent in good contrapuntal writing conceal the weaknesses so brutally revealed by solo passages.

The high competence of the choral singing, under the vigorous direction of Mr. Findlay, was matched by that of the orchestra. The soloists sang with unfailing intelligence and earnestness. The lion's share of the labor fell to Mr. Newcombe, who in the music allotted to the Prophet, used his splendid voice expressively and with excellent skill. There was prolonged and well-deserved applause for all concerned.

S. S.

New Chief Executive Of Peruvian Republic



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
GEN. OSCAR BENAVIDES

Peruvians Express Their Confidence In General Benavides

LIMA, Peru, May 2 (By U. P.)—Following the first reaction from the assassination of President Sanchez Cerro, the general feeling today was that Peru is fortunate in having Gen. Oscar Benavides in complete control of the country.

Many believe that the new President, because of his position as commander-in-chief of the country's land, sea and air forces, and because he has had practically no direct contact with local positions since he last served as President in 1914, will be able to improve internal economic conditions as well as international relations.

General Benavides arrived here a few weeks ago from London, where he had served as Peruvian minister for years, to assist in the military campaign against Colombia. He was recently made supreme commander of the army, navy and air corps.

Government agents yesterday questioned scores of members of the radical APRA Party in an effort to determine whether the assassination was part of a widespread plot or the work of Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza alone. Seven other men, reported to have participated in the killing, were sought. Mendoza was known to have been an APRA extremist.

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 2 (By U. P.)—Little hope was felt here yesterday that the assassination of President Sanchez Cerro of Peru and the election of Gen. Oscar Benavides as his successor would greatly affect the dispute between Colombia and Peru over possession of the Amazon River port of Leticia. General Benavides, it was pointed out, had journeyed from London to Lima recently for the express purpose of assisting Peru in the unofficial war with Colombia for Leticia.

Utility Rate Relief Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Resolutions calling on the Alabama Public Service Commission to reduce all utility rates were adopted by the Alabama League of Municipalities at its annual convention here. "Immediate relief" was asked on the claim that such rates are still "at the peak" while the cost of commodities and labor has dropped materially.

Bank Treasurer Resigns

UXBRIDGE, Mass., May 2 (AP)—Mr. Albert C. Carpenter, treasurer of the Uxbridge Savings Bank, has resigned to become assistant treasurer at the Roxbury Institution of Savings.

State Disappoints Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—Because the State Legislature has delayed setting veterans' pensions and a donation for a convention, the reunion of the South Carolina division of the United Confederate Veterans has been indefinitely postponed. Gen. N. G. Osteen, of Sumter, state commander, gave little encouragement that it will be desirable to hold a reunion later this year.

Phi Beta Kappa Association Forms

Approximately 225 members of Phi Beta Kappa, America's oldest honorary scholastic fraternity, were enrolled as founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Greater Boston at a dinner meeting at the University Club Monday night at which the association was formally organized. Of these, 150 were present.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, was elected president; Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, vice-president; Dr. Emma M. Denkinger, secretary, and Mr. J. E. Perry, treasurer.

Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, architect and speaker of the evening, described the restoration of the eighteenth century community at Williamsburg, Va., including William and Mary's College and the Raleigh Tavern, in which Phi Beta Kappa was formed in 1776. He declared that in his opinion the national events of the last few months represented a restoration in the American Government of the vitality intended by the writers of the Constitution, and he hoped for a similar restoration of the original purposes of Phi Beta Kappa to encourage the more active participation of scholars in affairs of public moment.

Impersonating Voters Not Held as Criminal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—It is not a crime in Georgia to impersonate another person and vote in his name in a primary election, the Georgia Court of Appeals has recently ruled. This decision is believed by many statesmen here to be freighted with future consequences.

Mr. John Shea was charged in the Savannah City Court with impersonating a registered voter, Mr. Clyde C. Eddy, obtaining a ballot in that name and casting it in the Savannah city primary. The lower court ruled against Mr. Shea, but the General Court of Appeals reversed the decision.

Deery Acts Declared Bristling in Deceits And Irregularities

SALEM, Mass., May 2 (AP)—A master appointed to determine facts in two suits arising out of the closing of the Salem Trust Company said in a report today that the administration of John A. Deery, former president of the bank, "bristles with illegalities and deceits." Deery is serving a sentence at the Salem House of Correction as a result of irregular practices as head of the bank.

The report was filed by Lawrence A. Ford, who, as master, spent 55 trial days determining the facts in a suit to determine responsibility of the officers and directors for losses suffered by the institution and another to determine ownership of 1128 shares of capital stock of the bank, which comprised the controlling interest.

The master found that Deery was the actual owner of the stock even though such shares appeared in the names of others, since "there was not an out-and-out transfer and no actual transfer of ownership between the parties, but that Deery was entitled to all the beneficial interests in these shares."

One phase of the report described Deery as causing the company to loan in excess of $30,000 to "his financially irresponsible brothers and brother-in-law." Other loans to irresponsible persons, the report said, included as recipients a janitor, a carpenter, a clerk and a stenographer employed by organizations in which Deery was interested.

Industrial School Opened to Public

An active exhibition of the work of the various classes in art, craft, trade and social activities was given today when the North Bennet Street Industrial School was opened to the public. Classes at work gave practical examples of subjects taught, as well as clearer understanding of the social aspect of the work carried on by this school.

Following the active exhibits there will be displays of the work done by the classes and clubs of the present term from 4 to 5:30, and from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

While many representatives of neighborhood houses, women's organizations and associations for civic betterment attended the exhibit, the greatest importance was attached to the interest shown by those persons who were visiting the school for the first time.

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HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Cooperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
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COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 30 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
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EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
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HIGH WYCOMBE: 78 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 33-5 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire Street
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire Street
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union Street
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town Street
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Road
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad Street
ROCHDALE: 49 Yorkshire Street
ROTHERHAM: 19 High Street
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Road
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High Street
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
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World-Telegram, New York, Winner Of Pulitzer Prize

Does Best Public Service —Associated Press Reporter Wins $1000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—The New York World Telegram, Scripps-Howard afternoon journal, is the 1932 winner of the Joseph Pulitzer gold medal "for the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year," it was announced by Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, secretary of Columbia University, on behalf of the university trustees today.

Awards in the field of letters and the student award in art were reserved for announcement at a dinner of the Friends of the Princeton Library at the Plaza Hotel here on May 4.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the journalistic prize winners today, Dr. Fackenthal gave out the appointments for three traveling scholarships in the newspaper field and one in music.

The World-Telegram award was based on a series of articles published by it on veterans' relief, the real estate bond evil, its campaign urging voters in the last New York municipal election to "write in" the name of Mr. Joseph V. McKee, and its exposé of the lottery scheme of various fraternal organizations.

Honorable mention in this class went to the Detroit Free Press and to the Philadelphia Record.

Berlin Correspondent Wins

The best example of newspaper correspondence was adjudged to be the day-to-day coverage and article series on the 1932 political crises in Germany by Mr. Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. This carries an award of $500. Mr. Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director of the Detroit Free Press, received honorable mention.

The Kansas City Star received the $500 award for the best editorial of the year on the basis of its editorial series on national and international subjects, "which exerted wide influence in the Mississippi Valley and was recognized nationally."

To Mr. Francis A. Jamieson, staff correspondent of the Associated Press at Trenton, N. J., was awarded the $1000 prize for the best reporter's work for his "prompt, full, skillful and prolonged coverage of the Lindbergh kidnaping case." Honorable mention was given to Mr. Lee McCardell, of The Evening Sun, Baltimore; M. Edward J. Neil, of the Associated Press; Mr. Chester G. Hanson, of the Los Angeles Times; Mr. Carl Randau, of The New York World-Telegram, and Mr. Thomas H. Henry, of The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

The best cartoon of the year in American newspapers, in the opinion of the jury, was "The Light of Asia," by Mr. H. M. Talburt, of the Washington Daily News. It was published on Jan. 27, 1932. This award carries a $500 prize.

Traveling Scholarships

School of journalism graduates to receive traveling scholarships valued at $1500 each, were Mr. Joseph Barber Jr., Mr. Emanuel R. Freedman and Miss Margaret L. Haley, all of New York City. The alternates are Mr. Peter F. Kihss, Mr. Sam Lubelsky and Miss Dorothy Lockwood, also of New York City.

Mr. Robert Delaney, of Santa Barbara School, Carpinteria, Calif., was nominated for the Pulitzer traveling scholarship in music, valued at $1500, as "the most talented and deserving student of music in America."

The advisory board of the school of journalism, on whose recommendations the Pulitzer awards are made, at a meeting on Friday elected to its membership Mr. Kent Cooper of the Associated Press, Mr. Rollo Ogden of the New York Times, Mr. Stuart Perry of the Adrian (Mich.) Daily Telegram, and Mr. Marlen E. Pew of Editor and Publisher. Dr. Fackenthal announced today. Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the school of journalism, was elected secretary of the board. The membership terms are for three years.

Hitler Rallies German Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

restoration of our people. The German people must learn to know itself. Millions now divided because of class foolishness and not understanding each other must now find the way to each other. Therefore we have taken as today's motto 'Honor the work and respect the worker.' Idealism alone makes possible existence and life, and woe to our country when a man's work is measured only by his possessions."

"The German people," the Chancellor emphasized in a strong appeal to the national consciousness, "are not second-rate, though the world should think it a thousand times, nor are they of secondary importance. German people! Have regard for yourself, your best accomplishments, your ancestors and your own; forget the last 14 years' decadence and think of the 2000 years of German history."

Dignity of Labor Upheld

Compulsory labor service is particularly intended to help raise the dignity of labor as well as solve the unemployment problem. "We desire at a time when there are still millions among us who do not understand the significance of work with their hands and who do not see that the German people cannot provide for its educated proletariat or that many will be forced again to do honorable work with their hands—we desire that their compulsory labor service shall give realization that hand work does not degrade but that like other forms of work it attains to honor

Steps to Reconstruction

"Therefore it is our immovable conviction that every German whether high or low, poor or rich, of educated class or sons of factory workers, must once in a lifetime learn to work with hands so that later they themselves will be better able to command."

First steps to begin the reconstruction of industry Chancellor Hitler sees in recognition of the fundamental fact that improvement is only possible if begun in the roots of national and economic life—namely with the peasant.

The work creation plan, according to the Chancellor, is divided into two sections—private and public works—but both demand the coöperation of the whole German people for success.

Yesterday's May Day celebrations began by processions of German youth in the Lustgarten to whom President von Hindenburg appealed to do all in their might for their fatherland. Later in the day processions of National Socialists and others from all parts of Berlin led to the Tempelhof field, where airplanes and Zeppelins overhead welcomed them. It was an impressive sight with thousands assembled with their different banners scattered everywhere throughout the crowd.

The radio was used to good effect yesterday so that not only the thousands gathered at the Tempelhof field but also millions more throughout Germany and in Europe followed the proceedings.

Boston University Drops Studies For Annual Field Day

Although the annual drive for final examinations is almost ready to start, Boston University students deserted classes and studies today to frolic at the annual Field Day, held at the William E. Nickerson Field, Weston, as part of the Junior Week program.

Every varsity team at the university is competing against outside opponents at the festivities. Also an elaborate intramural sports program is being conducted in which the university boxing and wrestling championships are features. Women's intramural sports are included for the first time. Included among the varsity competitions are a track meet and a lacrosse game with Tufts College and a tennis match and a baseball game with Boston College.

The Junior Week program was sent off to a flying start last night when the "Greeks," from Alpha to Omega, coöperated in staging the first interfraternity dance ever undertaken at the university. It was held at the Gardiner Manor. Other dances to be held during the week are the annual dance of the Panhellenic Council at the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday afternoon, and the Junior Prom, which will close the week's activities, at the Copley-Plaza Friday night.

An outstanding feature of Junior Week will be the seventh annual all-university show, "The Mikado," which will be presented Wednesday and Thursday evenings by the Gilbert and Sullivan Association at the Repertory Theater. Each year the association, composed of students from Boston University's 10 departments, present one of the Savoyard operettas under the direction of Prof. Harry B. Center, as part of the Junior Week program.

Roosevelt Moves To Speed Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ble provision would not be used in violation of this axiom.

But the new tariff authority, although nominally following the flexible provision, is deliberately dissonant with the assumption that costs of production must be balanced, and is drafted instead with the single prime objective of restoring world trade to the mutual advantage of American exporters and producers abroad.

Another measure missing from the list as given out at the White House last night by Senator Robinson is the bill to provide severer regulation of the country's stock exchange. The list, however, does include the act to regulate sales of securities, which is aimed at a related reform.

Another bill, mentioned in one of President Roosevelt's March messages, to fix fiduciary responsibility on officers or directors in positions of trust has also not yet been drafted, and is left out of the program. Likewise, no mention is made of either the World Court Protocol or the St. Lawrence waterways treaty.

The inclusive 30-hour bill, as it now stands in the congressional melting-pot, has many diverse elements. Its basic hour-limitation provisions could probably gain an immediate favorable vote in the House—it having already passed the Senate. And the Administration is fully in favor of such enactment, with however flexible provisions inserted to permit of working up to 40 hours under exceptional conditions in industries which can prove the necessity.

But the bill has already had grafted upon it other schemes for national minimum wages, and various of the proposals for industrial planning have been connected, in suggestion at least, with the bill. Some of these features may be saved out of the measure. Others, particularly those following the Rorty-Kent plan, may go to Congress on their own legislative feet.

But the most objectionable feature—the clause which puts an insurmountable and mandatory tariff on all foreign goods which are not produced on a 30-hour basis—is regarded at the White House as the absolute negation of all the international economic plans of President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Were this clause enacted, it is considered in the State Department and the Department of Commerce to be practically useless for the United States to participate in the work of the World Economic Conference in London.

Argentina to Accept 'Any Fair Arrangement'

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Señor Thomas Le Breton, Argentine Ambassador to France, arrived in New York yesterday en route to Washington to discuss international economic problems with President Roosevelt. He said that "any fair and practical arrangement" would be acceptable to his country.

Welcomed by Mr. Richard Southgate, protocol officer of the Department of State, Señor Le Breton was taken aboard a cutter from the liner Bremen at quarantine and brought to New York. He left immediately by train for Washington, where he was to call late this afternoon at the White House.

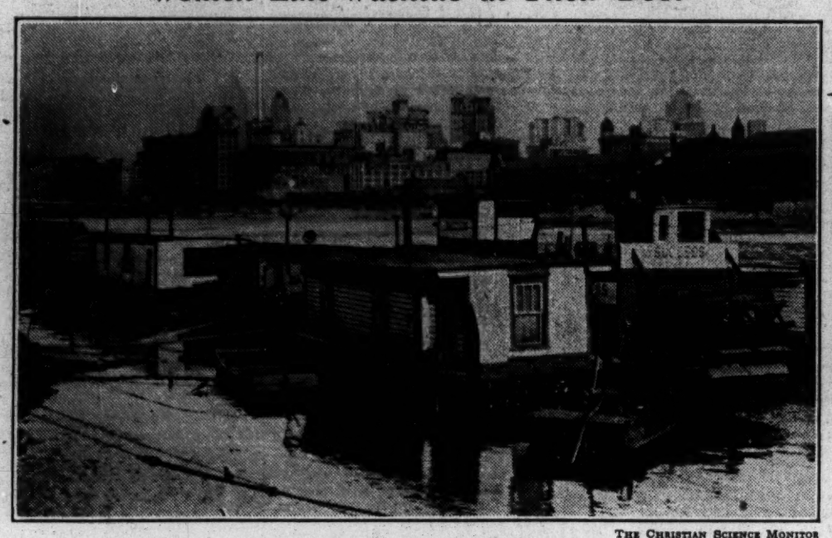
Dividend Expected By Exchange Trust

Liquidation of the closed Exchange Trust Company of Boston has progressed to the point where officials anticipate a dividend to depositors in the not too distant future. In a report made to depositors by Mr. Essex S. Abbott, liquidating agent, it was announced that the company had paid off $2,810,960 of its obligations which amounted to $3,923,179.

Of the $1,112,218 still to be paid, the sum of $670,789 represents obligations of the savings department and when this debt is paid the savings department will then be in a position to begin acquiring funds through the sale of securities, liquidating mortgages, etc., for distribution of a dividend to the depositors in that department. When such a dividend will be paid cannot be stated at this time, it was said at the office of Mr. Arthur Guy, Bank Commissioner.

Total liquidation expenses since April 25, 1932, the date of closing, have been $95,937 or 25 per cent of the income, independent of rentals. Prior to closing, there were 99 officers and employees. At present there are 28 in addition to the agent. Original salary payments have been cut by four-fifths.

Women Like Washtub at Their Door



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSEBOAT COLONY ON ALLEGHENY RIVER

Many of Pittsburgh's Needy Have Found Residence on the River One of the Best Ways in Which to Meet a Reduced Cost of Living.

Houseboat 'City' Near Pittsburgh Grows Restless

Many to Seek Shady Coves in Summer—Needy Find Safe Haven Afloat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 1—With spring leafing and flowering along the upper reaches of the Ohio and its turbulent little brother, the Allegheny, the houseboat colony at Pittsburgh is feeling the urge these days to seek out sylvan coves away from the water front of the city. Early and late the sound of hammer and saw rises from its midst, for first there is carpentering to be done to repair the damage wrought by the flood waters of the late winter.

Hundreds of the city's unemployed are finding a solution of the rent problem and a freedom they never knew before on board these water dwellings. There are many children in the colony, and they have become skillful at paddling the family skiff and play at the water's edge—a free and sunny life that is not to be found in the tenements. Their mothers have accepted with equal enjoyment the tidy floating homes with their built-in cupboards, reveling in miles of water for washing clothes and worlds of clean river air to dry them in.

Not all of these river dwellers will push their boats out into the stream for open country for the summer, however. Some, like Rudy Beck, carpenter and dean of the colony, will keep to their embankment moorings, where the river has been their front yard since they found it a refuge.

"Old Rudy," as he likes to be called epitomizes in his friendly person the farm dweller of the middle West, but he equally typifies the houseboat dwellers who have come down and joined him on the rivers, where there are neither taxes nor rent and a boat is to be had for $100, or, at most, $350. Driftwood and coal dropped by the barges provide fuel in winter, and in summer there is always a cool breeze on the water.

Before he established his houseboat, Rudy Beck was paying $10 a week for a stuffy room in a congested neighborhood of Pittsburgh. This he will speak of now, as he rocks to and fro on the porch of his big boat, and of how, one sweltering night, he decided to "go to the river," where he had often watched with longing the freedom of the few scattered houseboats, then occupied exclusively by retired steamboat men. Within a week he had built himself a boat and set up housekeeping.

He found it a life to his liking, and hundreds have followed him. He has helped many of them to build their boats, and to others he has sold their new homes ready-made. In either event, he is happy because of the full measure of enjoyment and release from care the new life is bringing to those who must make their way without pay envelopes.

Wells Debate Medal Given to B. U. Senior

Mr. Alfred E. Smith has received the 1933 Wells debate medal at Boston University's college of business administration. No, the winner is not New York's former Governor but a senior at the B. U. college and a veteran member of the Buds Debate Club.

The award was announced by Prof. Leo Drew O'Neil, assistant dean of the college. Mr. Smith gained the unanimous decision of the judges. The Wells Medal was inaugurated several years ago by Mr. Wilfred B. Wells, Boston business man, who is a graduate of Boston University's evening division and a former president of Buds. He donates the medal each year to the student who presents the best argument and possesses the best delivery of all contestants. The contest subject this year was "Resolved: That the Buy-American movement will be economically beneficial to this country."

Prohibition Party Plans to Reorganize

(Continued from Page 1)

Senator obtained a total vote of 700,000, and while the candidates themselves were not victorious, the party leaders feel a certain sense of victory in being able to pile up this number of votes for its candidates.

As outlined in the first issue of the new publication, the party proposes "a complete reorganization by states and counties over the four-year period ending in 1936, and contemplates the consolidation of all influences favorable to the party in a coördinated and organized movement under direction of the national committee, which is setting up a party organization eventually reaching down to every voting precint."

The new paper, the party leaders believe, is going to be a big factor in uniting new support, and in the first issue they make no bones about expressing their complete and unmitigated disgust, as defenders of prohibition, with things as they are.

"We would be untrue to ourselves," the publication states editorially, "if we did not point out that every Republican and Democratic vote at the last election strengthened the hold of the wet party machines upon the people and made more difficult the winning of our fight for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment. In fighting repeal, we must flood every state with prohibition facts and we must not minimize or obscure the fact that both old parties are lining up their machines to help repeal."

It is declared in the seven-point platform of the new publication that the triumph of a united prohibition party is essential "to destroy corrupt old-party machines, to end the vicious alliance between politics, the gangster, the racketeer, and the speakeasy, and to enthrone new ideals of government."

Outside the cause of prohibition itself the party promises to take "an advanced stand on all humanitarian issues, that the welfare of the masses may be conserved."

Lynn Mayor's Plan Offers Hope of Early Settlement of Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., May 2—Prospects of an early settlement in the North Shore leather workers' strike appeared today in an announcement from the office of Mayor J. Fred Manning of Lynn that both sides indicated their willingness to use his so-called "peace plan" as a basis for definite negotiations today.

The appearance of Mayor Manning into the dispute cast a strong ray of hope for those seeking to end this five-week strike in Salem and Peabody leather factories, which reached a riotous climax yesterday when an angry mob of strikers attacked a group of strike breakers as they were leaving a factory last night.

Under the plan submitted by the Lynn mayor, an open shop policy would be maintained which would cut off the workers from the jurisdiction of the National Shoe and Leather Association, organizing them instead under the National Leather Workers' Union. Manufacturers who strongly oppose the Shoe and Leather Association indicated that they would be willing to deal with the union, even though they would withhold formal "recognition."

Assurance that strikers will reorganize their protective body so as to meet the objections of manufacturers who oppose the union affiliations between the shoe and leather industry have been received by Mayor Manning. It is expected that manufacturers will form an association to represent them in dealing with union representatives.

Waltham Watch Company Lends $125,000 to City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Mass., May 2—This city's leading industrial enterprise, the Waltham Watch Company, has come to the rescue of a shaky municipal treasury with loans amounting to $125,000. One loan of $50,000 at 5.5 per cent interest was used to pay off a debt against the city which came due yesterday. The other loan of $75,000 at 5.9 per cent interest will be used for salary and welfare requirements.

The city plans to sell 3500 properties for 1932 tax collections, the total assessed valuation of which is nearly $700,000. Last year the Waltham Watch Company, through Mr. Frederick C. Dumaine, its president, lent the city about $500,000.

Expedition Sails For British Guiana To Seek Diamonds

Group Plans Exploration of Area Entirely Unknown to White Man

Search for the primitive source of alluvial diamonds in the far interior jungles of British Guiana; collection of varied specimens of flora and fauna for American museums and scientific institutions and the recording of a complete motion picture and photographic record of that little-known country, are the objectives of an expedition sailing from Boston today on the Canadian National steamship, Lady Hawkins.

Mr. William La Varre, explorer, geographer, author and mining engineer, who heads the expedition, which includes two women, has on previous trips brought back thousands of small gems and one 30-karat diamond. It is his opinion that hidden in the deep jungles of British Guiana there is a huge diamond source or mother lode from which alluvial diamonds come. Search for a vast diamond carpet which may possibly prove to be the Kimberley of South America is one of the chief reasons for the present expedition, said Mr. La Varre today. He plans to traverse this unknown country deeper than he has heretofore penetrated.

Previous surveys, the best that could be made at the time of the surrounding areas, said Mr. La Varre, indicate that the portion of the Guianas lying far back in the jungles in a southwesterly direction from Georgetown is the hub from which all ancient rivers of both North and South America originally flowed in every direction. This area is entirely unknown, and no white man has ever been there, he said.

Mr. La Varre is accompanied by his wife; Mr. Andre La Varre, his brother, and his wife; Mr. Maurice Kellerman, a brother of Miss Annette Kellerman, famous swimmer; Mr. Floyd Crosby, photographer and cameraman, winner of the medal for the finest photography of the year, awarded by the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and originally a stock broker; Mr. David Binney Putnam, son of Mr. George Palmer Putnam, husband of the famous aviatrix, Amelia Earhart Putnam, and Mr. Henwar Rodakiewicz of Buzzards Bay, the permanent anthropologist and long-time student of the American Indian of the Southwest.

Accompanying the party also is a great Dane dog, whom Mr. La Varre has named Carib, after a tribe of natives in the section they are to visit.

The party will leave the steamer at Georgetown, British Guiana, and there recruit a group of 40 natives to accompany them into the jungles. They plan to be away from eight to 10 months, following the Essequibo River to Barlica. From there they are to follow one of the several rapids infested rivers which lead into the unexplored hinterland, one of the least known spots on the world's map, it is said.

Crude Rubber Stocks

LONDON, May 2—Stocks of crude rubber here on April 29 totaled 41,234 tons, an increase of 637 tons over the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool were 54,336 tons, a decrease of 186 tons.

Travel Included In Best Teaching By Mrs. Roosevelt

Expounds 'Pet Theories' on Educational Issues to Women Writers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 1—Travel in foreign nations and in this country was advocated today by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as a requirement of teacher-training courses.

Expounding some of her "pet theories" on various phases of education to the women of the press, Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought that American teachers ought to be required to spend their holidays in travel in order to have something to give their students beside what they glean from books.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed to the tremendous power a public school teacher wields, holding in his or her hands the opportunity of raising the level of civilization of a nation. She added, however, that she felt too many girls took up the profession because they think it is the easiest way of earning a living and declared that the citizens take too little interest in the training of those who are to teach their children.

Under Mrs. Roosevelt's scheme, prospective teachers might be allowed to spend short vacations at home, but their summer vacations would be spent in visiting various parts of this country and in exploring sections of the world outside. She said she would like to see this system adopted wherever teachers are trained. The United States, she declared, needs to put more money into training and salaries of teachers and less into elaborate school buildings.

As if putting her theory of education into practice with her own former pupils, Mrs. Roosevelt this morning took the seven members of the Todhunter School graduating class to visit the Folger Shakespeare Library here. The girls have been guests at the White House since Saturday and Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied them to the top of the Washington Monument and to the Lincoln Memorial.

Participating in the celebration of Child Health Day today, Mrs. Roosevelt received a May basket from a group of youngsters and addressed a nation-wide radio audience. She called attention to the need of simple living in these days of economy.

Taking her own car, Mrs. Roosevelt will set out on Wednesday for a 10-day motor trip to an unannounced destination. She will be accompanied by Miss Nancy Cook, one of her partners in the Val-Kill furniture factory, and will return by way of New York City, where she will attend a farewell dinner on May 9, sponsored by Miss Fannie Hurst in honor of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, who will sail May 10 to assume her duties as Minister to Denmark.

Danbury Hat Factory Sold

DANBURY, Conn., May 2 (AP)—The factory of the Lemme Hat Company, ordered sold at auction by the bankruptcy court, was purchased yesterday by the Security Hat Corporation of New York City for $26,000.

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

Starting Tomorrow at 9:00 A. M.
On the Rose Bridge—Second Floor

200 DRESSES

All from our regular stock

TO BE CLOSED OUT

Without regard to their former selling prices

You know we never exaggerate!

11.00 *Were up to 39.00* | 21.00 *Were up to 55.00*

Women's and Misses' Sizes

Extraordinary Piano Values—in

STEINERT'S MAY SALE

Lowest Prices—in years! *Finest Quality—ever!*

BOSTON'S GREATEST PIANO OPPORTUNITY

A few examples of many bargains:

New STEINWAY Grands — The instruments by which all others are judged. Pre-war priced at $1225

Brand New AEOLIAN-MADE Grands at $395
Durable, Reliable, Good Looking

Rebuilt Grands $325 — All Leading Makes. Steinert, Chickering, Ivers & Pond, Mason & Hamlin, Hardman. Fully guaranteed. .....from

20 Uprights *Many in splendid condition* from $45

Duo-Arts & Ampicos — New and Reconditioned — Uprights from $275, Grands from $550 — Available in Many Models and Prices, Some at 60% Savings

Player Pianos — all standard makes from $110 — with bench and 12 rolls

A Few Thoroughly Rebuilt Steinway Grands from $795

We do not expect these low prices to prevail after this Sale

RCA Radios all models

MASON & HAMLIN GRAND — New, $1450; reconditioned $475

New 5-ft. Walnut STEINERT GRAND — Formerly $1350 — $775

Stromberg-Carlson Radios from $97.50

Liberal Allowances—Small Down Payments—Convenient Terms

Open until 9 P. M. during this Sale

M. Steinert & Sons

162 Boylston Street — A New England Institution Since 1860 — Boston

Also in Worcester.....Providence.....Springfield.....Fall River.....Portland

Texas Christian Gains Ground

University of Texas Keeps Lead in the Southwest Baseball Race

Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas	4	0	50	15	1.000
Texas Christian	4	1	24	21	.800
Texas A. & M.	4	3	54	41	.571
Baylor	2	2	26	24	.500
Southern Methodist	0	8	30	83	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 2—Texas Christian University gained considerable ground last week in the Southwest Conference baseball race, winning three contests, but it was not quite enough to push ahead of the league-leading University of Texas Longhorns who kept their place by winning a lone game. Texas A. & M. College was pushed to third place in the standing when it lost games to the Horned Frogs and the Longhorns. The Texas nine has won four tilts and lost none, just a half a game ahead of the Christian team.

Texas Christian will have its chance to go far in the league leadership this week. The Toads will play three games, meeting the Longhorns, the Texas Aggies, and the Baylor Bears. Since all of the games will be played away from home and since the Christians have but one first-class pitcher—Hersel Kinzy '34—on which to rely, the task will be a difficult one.

University of Texas will meet the Baylor University Bears for the first time this season, the games being played in Waco May 5 and 6. These five tilts are the only ones of the week.

The fine pitching of Hersel Kinzy '34 and the timely hitting of Ellis Taylor '35, third baseman, gave the Horned Frogs a 5-to-4 victory over the Texas Aggies. Kinzy allowed seven hits, while Taylor contributed three base blows in four trips to the plate.

Later in the week the Christians jumped into second place by whipping the last-place Southern Methodist nine two times. The scores were 8 to 6 and 5 to 3.

Texas A. & M. dropped further down in the standing when it lost a loosely-played contest to the Texas Longhorns, 13 to 7. The Steers took an early lead and up to the ninth inning held a 13 to 1 advantage; however, the Aggies staged a desperate rally in the final stanza to score six runs.

The following day the Farmers revenged the defeat by licking the Texas nine 7 to 5, but because of previous arrangements the contest did not count in the Conference standing.

A complete playing program has been worked out for the Southwest teams. Each nine will play 10 official contests which will count in the standing. Texas, Baylor, and Texas A. & M. have scheduled 12 games with Conference teams, but only 10 of the games will count in determining the champion.

Texas and Texas A. & M. batsmen continue to carry off hitting honors in the individual hitting race. Of the 15 leading hitters, 11 are played with either Texas or Texas A. & M. The first 15 batters are as follows:

Players	AB	R	H	P.C.
W. B. Cockran, rf, Tex A&M	6	3	4	.667
T. M. Mathews, 3b, Baylor	5	0	3	.600
Ellis Taylor, 3b, T. C. U.	9	4	5	.556
C. W. McDowell, 2b, Texas	18	7	9	.500
F. N. Ankenman, ss, Texas	14	9	7	.500
A. D. Kroner, p, Baylor	14	4	7	.500
W. D. V. M. Bloebaum, c, Tex	4	2	2	.500
E. N. Rundell, c, Texas	4	0	2	.500
E. A. Koy, cf, Texas	18	10	8	.444
V. R. Viebig, 3b, Texas	18	6	8	.444
E. J. Gannon, rf, Texas	14	2	6	.429
William Sodek, cf, Tex A&M	28	8	12	.425
R. E. Connelley, 3b, Tex A&M	28	7	12	.425
J. T. Mooty, 2b, Texas A&M	25	8	10	.400
Wallace Myers, 3b, Tex Ch'n	19	3	7	.366

Sally Twyford Captures World Bowling Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., May 2—Sally Twyford of Aurora, Ill., won the all-events title in the Women's International Bowling Congress, on which the curtain was rung down last night. Miss Twyford compiled a total of 1765 pins in singles, doubles and quintet appearances. Marie Warmbier of Chicago was second with 1744 and Agnes Higgins of Chicago was third with 1710.

Singles honors also were claimed by Miss Twyford, with a total of 628 for three games. Miss Gibbs of Springfield, Ill., rolled 601 for second and Marie Schulte of St. Louis, Mo., was third with one pin less.

The five-woman championship was won by the Alberti Jewelers of Chicago with a new record total of 2867 for three games. The St. Louis Dairies placed second with 2743 pins. Syracuse, N. Y., sent the Maurers here to capture third place with 2683 pins.

Doubles laurels were claimed by V. Peters and M. Kite, of the Syracuse squad, who rolled on the closing shift. They scored 1135 pins.

'Bodyline Bowling' Banned By Australian Cricket Board

By the Associated Press

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As an aftermath of the stormy test matches with England last summer, the cricket board of control in Australia has officially banned bodyline bowling, the type of attack used by Harold Larwood in the test series, where several Australians were hit.

In announcing its official ban on that type of bowling the board said it had transmitted a report of its action to England and has asked the Marylebone Cricket Club to take similar steps. The board termed the bowling unsportsmanlike and against the best interests of the game.

Larwood, who did not invent that type of bowling but most certainly perfected it, delivers the ball toward the legs of the batsmen, causing them to play wide of the wicket. The theory is that the batsmen will pull the ball to the right and the bowler places his fielders mostly on the leg side for catches. An occasional "dead on" ball frequently finds the batsman unprepared and clean bowls him.

It was the most effective means of attack against the Australians but resulted in several of them being hit and almost caused a rupture of relations between the cricket forces of the two countries. England won the series 4 matches to 1.

The text of the new rule covering the bodyline bowling:

> Any ball delivered which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's end is bowled at the batsman with intent to intimidate or injure him shall be considered unfair, and no-ball shall be called and the bowler notified the reason. If the offense is repeated by the same bowler in the same innings he shall be instructed by the umpire to cease bowling and the over will be regarded as completed. Such a bowler will not be permitted to bowl during the innings.

The board proposed tentative dates for the 1934 test match series, to be played in England: Nottingham, June 8, Lord's Ground, June 22, Manchester, July 6, Leeds, July 20, and The Oval, Aug. 18.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	9	5	.643
Minneapolis	8	5	.615
Kansas City	9	8	.529
Indianapolis	7	8	.467
St. Paul	7	8	.467
Columbus	7	8	.467
Toledo	6	8	.429
Louisville	6	9	.400

Results May 1

Columbus 15, Minneapolis 1.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 4.

Johnson Betters High Jump Record

By the Associated Press

Los Angeles, May 2

CORNELIUS JOHNSON, Los Angeles high school high jumper who placed fourth in the jump-off for the 1932 Olympic Games title, bettered the world interscholastic running high jump record when he leaped 6ft. 6½in. in a City League meet yesterday. The old mark of 6ft. 6in. was set in 1931 by Willis Ward, a Michigan high school boy.

Open Golf Entry List May Fall Below 1000

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—For the first time since 1927, entries for the United States open golf championship seem certain to fall below 1000.

Probably not more than 800 golfers will have filed entries when the deadline is reached at 6 p. m. tonight. There were only 550 in hand yesterday and United States Golf Association officials anticipated not more than 250 last-minute entries. Last year's total was 1012.

With few exceptions, all of the leaders already have indicated their intention of competing. The outstanding exceptions were Vincent Eldred of Pittsburgh, tied for twelfth; F. Densmore Shute of Philadelphia, tied for fourteenth, and Mortie Dutra of Long Beach, Calif.

Sectional qualifying round play for the open will be played May 15 with the finals at Chicago June 8-9-10.

Oral Hildebrand Wins Fourth Game of Year

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	11	4	.733
Washington	10	6	.625
Chicago	10	7	.588
Cleveland	10	7	.588
Detroit	8	8	.500
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	6	12	.333
Boston	4	11	.267

Result May 1

Cleveland 8, Chicago 1.
Only game scheduled.

Oral Hildebrand, young rangy right-hander of the Cleveland Indians, won his fourth straight baseball game of the 1933 American League season yesterday, by holding the Chicago White Sox to five hits and beating them, 8 to 1. The outcome of the contest placed the Indians in a tie with the White Sox for third place in the standing and enabled Washington to take second position undisputed.

Hildebrand pitched smart ball all the way, the only Chicago run being unearned. The Indians made 10 hits behind him, including homers by Vosmik and Burnett and a triple by Porter. Averill hit two doubles. All of Chicago's hits were singles. Ed Durham, who started for the losers, was driven out of the box in the fourth inning. The score:

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	x	8	10	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1

Batteries—Hildebrand and Spencer; Durham, Faber, Frasier, Murray, Miller and Berry. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 51m.

Dartmouth Swamps Princeton Nine 11 to 0

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	6	1	.857
Harvard	2	1	.667
Dartmouth	2	1	.667
Yale	3	2	.600
Pennsylvania	1	4	.200
Princeton	0	3	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Result May 1

Dartmouth 11, Princeton 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 2—Dartmouth's baseball team went into a tie for second place with Harvard in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing by defeating Princeton, 11 to 0, in a fast game here yesterday.

Robert J. Miller '34, making his first start in a league game this year, held Princeton to two hits, while his new battery mate, William B. Clark '35, hit two doubles to start important rallies. Charles L. Snow '34 and Frank J. Spain '34 both helped the Dartmouth cause, the first by his hit with the bases full in the first inning and the latter by his fine fielding. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	4	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	x	11	13	1
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Miller and Clark; Kammer and Folansbee. Umpires—Kelleher and Couture. Time—1h. 48m.

College Baseball Results

Chicago 8, American P. E. 7.
Dartmouth 11, Princeton 0.
Juniata 8, Bucknell 4.
Northwestern 8, Armour Tech 3.
Panzer 7, Montclair T. 0.
Temple 10, Albright 4.

Wins Chess Match After Seven Years

Three Westerners, Separated, Carry On Competition by Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEBELLO, Calif.—George S. Dodge, chess enthusiast, was recently declared the winner in a chess game that required seven years to complete—all of the moves being carried on by mail. Promptly after the decision, he started a new game with the other player, Alan E. Payne of Humboldt, Ariz.

The long-distance chess game had its inception with three boys who were chums at Stanford University: Mr. Dodge, his brother, Walter J. Dodge of Portland, Ore., and Mr. Payne. Chess was a favorite diversion at Encina Hall, where the boys lived, and when they went overseas together during the World War they carried their taste for chess with them.

After the three chums had returned from France, and were faced with separation in different parts of the West, George Dodge conceived the plan of chess-by-mail in order to provide a ready vehicle for correspondence and keep the three friends together.

The manner of play is simple. Chess boards about six inches square have been made, and symbols for the chessmen, or pieces, are drawn with pencil. In order to move a chessman, the player erases his corresponding symbol and draws it again in the desired location. Afterward he writes a complete record of the move in ink on the back of the board.

When the play is complete, he mails the board to his opponent, who goes through the same procedure and then returns the board again. This process is necessarily slow, and only about 10 moves a year are made. However, it would be quite possible to speed up the game if that were desirable, Mr. Dodge says.

With the boards is mailed correspondence between the players, and this is pasted end to end as a history of the game. Mr. Dodge's "string" of letters from the recent game is about 30 yards long.

Three games are carried on simultaneously. In addition to playing Mr. Payne, Mr. Dodge carried on another game with his brother, Walter. Mr. Payne and Walter Dodge also play on the third board. Sometimes the advice of chess experts is asked in making the moves, Mr. Dodge said.

Pittsburgh Opens In East Beating Phillies

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	11	3	.786
New York	8	4	.667
Brooklyn	7	6	.538
Boston	7	7	.500
Chicago	6	8	.429
Cincinnati	5	7	.417
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Philadelphia	5	11	.313

Result May 1

Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 0.
Only game scheduled.

Driving out a pair of home runs with the bases full, the Pittsburgh Pirates successfully opened their baseball invasion of the East yesterday by defeating Philadelphia, 10 to 0. The victory put the Pirates two full games ahead of the idle second-place New York Giants in the National League pennant race.

Floyd Vaughan put the Pirates ahead in the third inning by hitting for four bases with three men on. He drove one of Phil Collins's pitches high up on the score board and circled the bases before the Phillies could get the ball home. In the seventh Earl Grace accomplished the same feat, but drove his ball out of the park. Bill Swift yielded nine hits, but was effective in the pinches. Paul Waner, Traynor, Grace and Swift each made three safeties for the Pirates. The score:

At Philadelphia

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	1	10	17	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2

Batteries—Swift and Grace; Collins, Moore, Liska, Butler and Davis, Todd. Losing pitcher—Collins. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 18m.

Miller Defeats Watson

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 2—Joseph Miller of Buffalo, N. Y., won the United States bowling championship match against Stewart Watson of Chicago by a margin of 1169 pins in 80 games. Blocks of games were rolled in Buffalo, N. Y., and the last 40 games were finished in Chicago with a 10-game series last night. Watson won only one of the eight blocks, and that was the final, which he claimed by the count of 2078 to 2063. Watson's high games during this series were 233, 238, and 247, as compared to the night's best of 213, 222, and 245 by Miller. The final score of the series was Miller 16,660, Watson, 15,191, with the former averaging 208 pins a game, the latter 193 pins.

Vic Le Badminton!

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The popular British indoor game of badminton, which has gained so many adherents in the United States and Canada in the last year or so, is taking root also in Denmark and France. Both these countries have been visited recently by touring sides from Britain, and the sparking play of the visitors gave the game abroad a fillip in each case. The way in which sport spreads in these days is emphasized by the sequel to the Strollers' tour in France. Three badminton clubs have since been formed in Paris, where none existed before; the laws of the game have been translated into French, and a French following for "le badminton" has come into existence.

Nine Games for Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2—Nine games will make up the Brown University football schedule for 1934, according to an announcement made today by Dr. F. W. Marvel, director of athletics. Boston University will be the first team to appear, when it comes to Providence, Sept. 29. The final game will, as usual, be with Colgate, Thanksgiving Day. Six of the games will be played here. The schedule: Sept. 29, Boston; Oct. 6, R. I. State; 13, Harvard at Boston; 20, Yale at New Haven; 27, Syracuse; Nov. 3, Springfield; 10, Columbia at New York; 17, Holy Cross; 29, Colgate.

Dominion Women's Track Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Vancouver will be the scene this year of the annual Dominion track and field athletic meet for women, according to an announcement by Mrs. R. J. Foster, president of the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. The proposed date, Aug. 5, requires ratification by the Dominion federation.

Braves Release Earl Clark

Earl Clark, right-handed hitting outfielder of the Boston Braves, has been released to the Albany club of the International League. Clark, who was one of the fastest runners in the National League, will report to Albany at once.

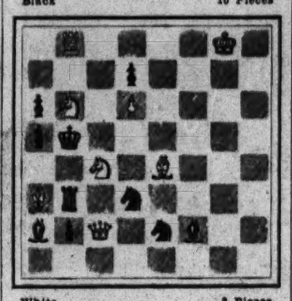
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1509

By O. Stocchi

Black — 10 Pieces



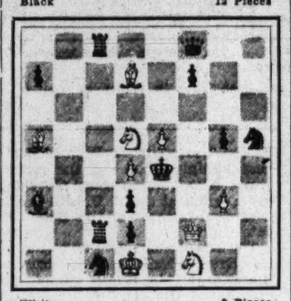
White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Italia Scacchistica, 1932)

Problem No. 1510

By E. Plesnivy

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Narodni Politika, 1932)
Very difficult!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1507 Kt-Q4

No. 1508.

1.	B-R2	KxKt
2.	QxBPch	
1.	——	K-R5
2.	QxBP	PxKt
1.	——	PxKt
2.	BxPch	
1.	——	P-B6
2.	Kt-B2	
1.	——	P-R5
2.	Q-KKt7ch	

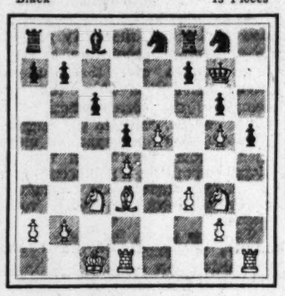
End-Game No. 145. White wins: 1 P-R6ch, K-R; 2 R-QB6, R-QKt7; 3 R-B8ch, R-Kt; 4 K-B7, and mates.

End-Games

The position below was reached in the Morton-Taylor game in the current Massachusetts championship tournament. White (Morton) is to make his twentieth move. The line adopted reveals the present New England champion as a player of great imagination and analytical precision. Although there is no immediate mate, White breaks through decisively and forces Black's resignation in 13 moves.

End-Game No. 146

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Horace L. Palmer, chairman of the games committee of the Boston City Club, has, in his 16 years of service, built up the City Club's chess contingent into the city's largest and strongest. In addition, he has been instrumental in arranging simultaneous exhibitions, open to all chess players, at which Alekhine, Capablanca, Lasker, Marshall, Kashdan, and others have officiated, and telegraph, telephone, and ordinary interclub matches. His successor is George Sturgis.

The annual telegraphic match between teams representing the Bell Telephone Laboratories of New York and the Western Electric Company of Chicago resulted in a 5-to-5 draw.

For the third year in succession the Marshall Chess Club has won the championship of the Metropolitan (New York) League by defeating the Manhattan Chess Club in the final match of the season. Usually both teams have been previously undefeated, but this year the Manhattans were defeated by the Empire City team.

The game below was played in the current Massachusetts championship tournament. W. W. Adams is a former New England champion. F. J. Keller is a leading City Club player.

Vienna Game

Keller White	Adams Black	Keller White	Adams Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 PxKt	PxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	16 QxP	B-B4
3 P-B4	P-Q4	17 R-KB	Kt-B6ch
4 PxKP	KtxP	18 QxKt	QxBch
5 Q-B3(a)	P-B4(b)	19 Kt-B2	R-B
6 Kt-R3(c)	Kt-QB3	20 QxQR	RxKt
7 B-Kt5	Q-R5ch	21 Q-K6ch	K-Q
8 K-B(d)	B-Q3(e)	22 Q-Q5ch	K-K
9 KtxP(f)	Castles	23 Q-K6ch	K-B
10 P-Q3(g)	Kt-Q5	24 Q-B8ch	K-B2
11 BxBch	RxB	25 Q-Q7ch	K-Kt
12 Q-B4	Q-R4	26 P-R3	RxRch
13 B-K3(h)	Q-K7ch	27 K-R2	RxRch
14 K-Kt	RxKt	28 KxR	Q-Kt8 mate

(a) An enterprising continuation likely to bother Black considerably if he is unfamiliar with it.

(b) Or 5 . . . Kt-QB3, and if 6 KtxKt, Kt-Q5!

(c) Probably inferior to P-Q3 or KKt-K2.

(d) If 8 K-Q, P-B5!

(e) This works out well, better than 8 . . . P-Q5; 9 Kt-Q5, Q-Q; 10 QKt-B4, when Black's only hope seems to be Q-K2; and after 11 P-Q3, QxP; 12 BxKtch, PxB; 13 PxKt, PxP; 14 Q-R5ch, QxQ; 14 KtxQ, B-R3ch; 15 K-K, P-K6, Black appears to have ample compensation for the piece. (Keller-Chevalier, 1933.)

(f) More satisfactory is 9 P-Q3, and if Kt-Q5; 10 BxBch, KxB; 11 Q-B4.

(g) After 10 BxKt, BxB; 11 QxPch, K-Kt; 12 Q-B4, Q-R4; 13 QxKt, RxKt, Black has a terrific attack.

(h) Not 13 PxKt, Q-K7ch; 14 K-Kt, Q-K8ch; 15 Q-B, Kt-K7 mate!

Here is a crucial game from the Manhattan-Marshall match mentioned above. Santasiere is a former Marshall champion. Horowitz was a member of the team that won the international team tournament at Prague, 1931.

Ruy Lopez

Horowitz White	Santasiere Black	Horowitz White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 P-R3	Q-R3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 PxKt	Kt-Q5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 KtxKt	BxKt
5 Castles	B-K2	25 B-Q3	BxB
6 R-K	P-QKt4	26 QxB	Q-Q5
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	27 QxQ	PxQ
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	28 KR-QB	K-B
9 B-B2	P-B4	29 P-QKt4	K-K2
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	30 B-K4	K-Q3
11 P-KR3	B-Q2	31 B-B3	RxRch
12 QKt-Q2	BPxP	32 RxR	R-QB
13 PxP	R-QB	33 R-Q	R-B5
14 B-Kt	Castles	34 B-K2(a)	RxP
15 Kt-B	KR-K	35 BxRch	PxB
16 P-QKt3	Kt-B3	36 K-B	P-Q6
17 B-Kt2	B-B	37 R-R	B-B5
18 Kt-K3	Q-Kt2	38 P-B3	P-B6
19 PxP	PxP	39 K-K	K-Q5
20 Kt-Q5	B-QB4	Resigns	

(a) Probably overlooking Black's reply, but the loss of the QP is inevitable, and with it the game.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	15	4	.789
Birmingham	12	7	.632
New Orleans	13	8	.619
Chattanooga	9	8	.529
Atlanta	9	10	.474
Nashville	8	11	.421
Little Rock	5	13	.278
Knoxville	4	14	.222

Result May 1

Memphis 11, Knoxville 1.

British Netwomen Busy For 1933 Tennis Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Women in the front rank of British lawn tennis are losing no time in making a thorough preparation for their 1933 championships and for the Wightman Cup match against the United States, which will be competed for on the other side of the Atlantic this summer. Last year the American girls won the international match in England by the odd match in seven.

The keenness shown by those players who may be said to have a chance of gaining inclusion in the British team this year has been very noticeable. In the Paddington Lawn Tennis Club's open tournament, for example, during the first week of April, nine of Britain's 12 ranking women players entered. The successful partnership of Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Fearnley Whittingstall (they beat Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. and Sarah H. Palfrey in the doubles of the 1932 Wightman Cup match) was broken for this tourney. Miss Nuthall partnered Mrs. M. R. King (formerly Phyllis E. Mudford), conqueror of Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, United States, in 1932, while Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall played with Mrs. P. D. Howard, better known as Mlle. Metaxa of France. Mlle. Metaxa is the joint holder, with Mlle. Sigart, Belgium, of the women's doubles championship at Wimbledon.

The defeat of the German star, Cecilie Aussem, the Wimbledon champion in 1931, by Sheila Hewitt and M. C. Scriven, two youthful British players, has boosted Britain's stock in women's international tennis; but it must be remembered that on the French Riviera, early in the season, results are not always so significant as they might appear. The same remark can be applied also to the strange turnup of form in the first big open-air tournament of the British season at Hampstead. There Mary Heeley, the "No. 1" player of the land, was beaten by Freda James, who is 10 places lower down in the official grading list.

At this early stage of the 1933 campaign, the most noticeable feature of the women's play was their lack of enterprise in attack. They drove the ball to and fro, and as long as they kept the rallies going they seemed satisfied. Which is not the way to win the Wightman Cup or anything else of world importance. British girls need more diversity, consistent accuracy and "punch" in their play, and if enthusiasm can create those qualities the American women this summer will need to watch out.

Moons and Soussa Tie With E. Appleby

World's 18.1 Amateur Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	HR	BG	PC
Edmond Soussa, Egypt	3	0	80	16	1.000
Theodore Moons, Belgium	3	0	73	21	1.000
E. T. Appleby, U. S. A.	3	0	87	29	1.000
F. S. Appleby, U. S. A.	2	3	53	35	.500
Jean Albert, France	1	2	60	56	.333
J. H. Sweering, Holland	0	4	41	—	.000
Seymour Kling, U. S. A.	0	4	29	—	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2 — Edmond Soussa of Egypt, and Theodore Moons of Antwerp, Belgium, the other two unbeaten players in the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiards championship, overtook Edgar T. Appleby of New York, the leader, yesterday, by winning the two afternoon games, at the Elks Club, Brooklyn, and are now tied with him with three victories each, at the end of the fourth round. Appleby had a bye in that round, while the others had theirs earlier in the tournament.

The play continued to improve yesterday, with four new high runs made, and two of the winners, Moons and Francis S. Appleby, who won the evening games, also improving their best game record. In the first game, Moons defeated Seymour Kling, the third American, 300 to 113, in 21 innings, for an average of 14 6-21 for Moons, to 5 8-21 for Kling. Moons ran 73 for a new high record, to 21 for Kling. Soussa used only 26 innings against Jean Albert, the young Parisian, to win at 300 to 203, and ran 80 to 60 for Albert, both improvements of their previous runs. The averages were 11 14-26 for the winner, to 7 21-26 for Albert.

Francis Appleby captured fourth place from Albert by winning the evening game from Jean H. Sweering, the young Hollander, 300 to 169, in 35 innings, improving his average, and also made a high run of 53, two points better than his earlier one. Sweering's best was 37. The averages were 8 20-35 for Appleby, and 4 29-33 for Sweering.

Tonight the trio of unbeaten leaders will begin their final battle for the championship, with Edgar Appleby encountering Moons, while the two afternoon games will bring Albert against Kling, and Soussa against Francis Appleby.

Yale Swimming Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 2—Joseph Barker Jr. '34 of Omaha, Neb., and Walter F. Martin Jr. '34 of New York have been elected captains of next year's Yale swimming and waterpolo teams, respectively. At a dinner to the two teams last night, Coach R. J. H. (Bob) Kiputh was honored by a handsome gift from the boys. It was his sixteenth season of Eli coaching, and the swimming team has won the intercollegiate title for the last nine years. The Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe plaque, annually awarded to the one who has made the most progress in swimming during four years at Yale and who best exemplifies the leadership and character of William L. Jelliffe, Yale captain in 1923, went to Albert T. Hapke 3d '33 of Milwaukee, this year's captain. Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university, and Malcolm Farmer, chairman and director of athletics, spoke at the dinner.

Canada's Davis Cup Team

TORONTO, May 2 (Canadian Press)—Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr., Vancouver; Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Gilbert Nunns, Toronto, will carry the hopes of Canada into the first round of Davis Cup play against Cuba at Hot Springs, Va., next week, it was announced yesterday.

Robbins to Lead Maine Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, May 2—Paul L. Robbins '34 has been elected captain of the University of Maine lawn tennis team for this year. His home is in Melrose, Mass.

Quellich Bought by St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 2 (AP)—Purchase of Outfielder George Quellich from Albany of the International League was announced yesterday by the local American Association club.

College Tennis Results

Colby 5, Bates 4.
Johns Hopkins 8, Long Island 1.
Princeton 6, Columbia 3.

By-Plays

An Illuminating Answer

WHO are the Cygnets? The question was on many people's lips during the recent "Head of the River" race, from Mortlake to Putney, and it was called forth by the splendid rowing of a trim eight that finished second in the Clinker Division. Their time for the 4¼ miles was 21m. 8s., which was only about 1¼m. slower than that of the winning crew, London Rowing Club. The identity of the oarsmen who thus distinguished themselves in the company of old university "Blues" and other experienced "wet bobs" makes an interesting revelation, for they are London postal sorters, whose training is done after a long day's work and at week-ends. Their boatload, with an average age of 20, represented just one-quarter of the entire membership of their club. So it is obvious that good rowing can be learned even with limited opportunities and resources.

Most Sea Gulls From Canada

Canvassing the roster of the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, United States amateur hockey champions, for United States players reveals the surprising tabulation of only two among 16, the other 14 having been born in Canada. The Sea Gulls compiled something of a record in winning 45 out of 52 matches played during the season, three games ending in a tie. One consolation may be had by the nation's hockey fans, and that is that the two United States players, Ted Frazier, goalie, and Ty Anderson, defenseman, were two of the four chosen from the Sea Gulls for an all-star team. The odds in numbers were against them, but their ability surmounted that. Both players were members of the United States Olympic team a year ago at Lake Placid.

Robins Take to Cricket

It may seem like an affront to the intelligence of nature students to declare that Robins will be playing cricket in England this summer. But they will, all the same. Four of them, and all from the same nest, as it were. And we can even give you their names. They are R. W. V. Robins, V. H. Robins, W. V. H. Robins and V. L. Robins. All are members of the East Molesey Cricket Club, and the best known of them is R. W. V., who has played for England in test matches. V. H. is his father, W. V. H. his brother, and V. L. his uncle. R. W. V. is the outstanding cricket personality in the club at the present time. He headed its batting figures for 1932 with an average of 43 for 11 innings, and he was top of the bowling list with 53 wickets, captured at a cost of 6.9 runs each. Cricketers will readily appreciate why the Robins, one and all, are strongly adverse to ducks.

Celebrate Founding of Stade Français

Athletic and field sports generally were honored by a brilliant and stately ceremony at the Sorbonne in Paris last month. The President of the Republic, Albert Lebrun, and many other prominent people attended to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Stade Français, the famous Paris club. Notable among the founders was Senator René Renoult, former Minister of Justice, who recalled the days when the students who formed the club had only the Luxembourg Gardens, in the Latin Quarter, in which to practice sports. M. Renoult, in fact, was the first president of that club. Another important personality was the chairman of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Fernand Bouisson, who, in the early days belonged to the Rugby section of the Stade Français. The scene in the Grand Amphitheater was an impressive blending of past and present, for there were many other veterans among the younger generations of "Stadists."

M. Louis Dedet, an old Rugby international, succinctly related the history of the Stade and the general history of French sport over many years. One of the most interesting features was the rich record of Franco-British relations which did so much to help the French sport pioneers in popularizing sports, against which there used to be considerable prejudice or indifference in France. M. Dedet recalled that, contemporaneously with the other old Paris club, the Racing Club de France, the Stade took up British sports, notably the two football games, athletics, hockey and even cricket. The latter sport was abandoned, however, after several years. The membership of that club now runs into thousands, and includes many foreign names, particularly British.

Cool Reception for Cold Beer

Eastern coaches interviewed by the Associated Press are against beer for athletes under their jurisdiction. The nearest departure from the negative only leans toward the statement that "there is no harm in a glass of beer," and fails to say that "there is good in a glass of beer." Alcoholic beverages, excepting under special regulation, have not been available legally in the United States since 1919, and a review of the athletic achievements in the country during that 14-year period is amazing. No previous 14-year period, with access to alcohol in all forms, can compare, individually or collectively speaking, with the present athletic programs and results. Where the star athlete of other periods was a standout or so-called star, there are, today, ten who are nearly his equal. No proof has been produced as yet to show that beer will make a better athlete.

Patrick Brothers Star For Victoria Quintet

VICTORIA, B. C., May 2 (AP)—The two basketball playing sons of Lester Patrick, manager and president of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, today had put the Victoria Blue Ribbons back in the running for the Dominion championship with a 38-to-32-triumph over the Windsor-Walkerville Alumni.

Patrick's two sons, Lynn and Muzz, scored nearly two-thirds of Victoria's points as the Blue Ribbons rallied from the crushing 40-to-24-defeat of the first game to even the series with the Eastern Canada champions.

Lynn was not in the first game and he was sorely missed. Last night he rang up six goals from the field and four from the free-throw line. Brother Muzz scored two from the floor and four free throws. Father Patrick looked on admiringly from a courtside seat.

Junior Baseball Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

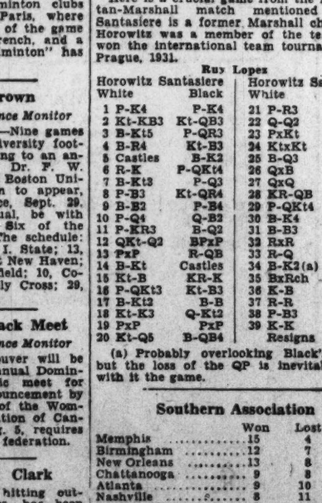
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 2—The American Legion announces that arrangements have been completed to carry on through this season the Junior Baseball program which each year has grown in interest among the boys throughout the United States. It is expected that 400,000 will participate this summer. Organized baseball this year, for the first time, was unable to lend its financial support as in the past, but this difficulty has been overcome by a change in arrangements whereby sponsors of boys' teams will bear the expense of travel to and from elimination tournaments. The task of selecting cities where regional and sectional tournaments are to be held is now under way with numerous applications from cities all over the country. A mandate of the last national convention decreed that the "world series" this year should be held in New Orleans.

Southern and Eastern Win

Southern and Eastern districts won their matches yesterday in the first-team series of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts. Southern defeated Northern, 8 to 3, at Dedham, and Eastern downed Western, 6 to 5, at Charles River Country Club. Each team has won one match and lost one since the campaign began last week.

The Editor's Puzzle

89



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Alberta Distributes Seed Grain to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The government of Alberta is distributing 66,000 bushels of registered seed grain to the farmers under a barter policy whereby instead of paying for the seed grain in cash, the farmers are exchanging their commercial grain for the registered seed.

The government is charging a premium of 8½ cents a bushel for the seed grain over the current market price. By this plan the farmers are enabled to plant registered seed in their fields without the expenditure of cash which is rather a rare commodity on Alberta farms now-a-days. Wheat, oats, and barley are the seed grains being so distributed.

Revere Copper & Brass

Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $408,490 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with net loss of $375,600 in the first quarter of 1932.

South Is Actively Engaged in Work For Disarmament

New Orleans Meeting Is Under Auspices of the League for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW

The Home Forum

Daughters of Time

THOSE "hypocritic Days," whom Emerson named "Daughters of Time," betray themselves as they pass. They are not the sibylline ancients he suspected, but May mornings all, youngsters alight with the freshness of new beginnings. They grow absurdly shorter, too, dwindling, one plainly foresees, to nothingness. Do we say that the blow fell at Sarajevo some twenty years since? Not at all! It was yesterday.

Comparing human history with the stratified records of geologic time, H. G. Wells showed that, as ages go, mankind is still in swaddling clothes. Advancing steps of understanding which men call years make it clear to every grandmother that along the stream of time a thousand years are but one day. Which enormously solaces our impatience for results. Let us be glad that the days of *auld lang syne* still wrap us round.

Mixing a little arithmetic with history proves that brevity is the very essence of time. From Hastings to Runnymede is not quite so far as from Plymouth Rock to Lexington. The shorter period, however, seems the longer. We know that the "Signers" had not lost their English accent nor had the New Yorkers, whom Alexander Hamilton (of French ancestry) worked so hard to persuade, lost their Dutch. "Albany Dutch" was still heard in upper New York State in the Centennial year of 1876. Yet we persist in thinking of Angevine John's barons as a separate race from the Frenchmen who splashed through the surf in the wake of Taillefer in 1066. Two hundred years after the Conquest, a born Frenchman called the first English Parliament, and proved that the English melting pot was still seething. The American Constitution has been at work only one hundred and forty-four years; yet we hear today much about its worn antiquity, and how tardy is the American amalgamation of races. Compared with the periods Europe has had for the development of national unity, Uncle Sam is still in his nonage. Give the lad a chance!

"I remember, I remember!" . . .

Learning Emerson's "Days" in childhood, I could not explain the frown beneath that solemn fillet. Nor can I now. Why did the Day disown the poet? To sit in a pleached garden, take a few apples, and make up poetry, this was not to waste Time, progenitor of the Day. Poetry is occupation fit for a king or a president, a banker or a politician, and yes, for a plowman, as witness Piers, Robert, and the words of Thomas Gray. Poetry is important business. Wiseacres say that poetry belongs to the youth of the race? Then let us cultivate it forever, and be forever young! Poetry is the joy of things, changing depressions into mountains of vision. There is plenty of time and of people to reform the currency and abolish Congress. Let us make festival with those who invite the Muse. Is this not the logic of the radio? The great orchestras of the world are on everyday visiting terms with the humblest home. How are we poor and old?

In the word hypocritic, I used to read the poet's warning that Days were not what they seemed. Many of them were clearly just themselves over again, and one need not count them. When one had French enough to say grandly, "*Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose,*" one was learning still more about the daughters of Time. So we advance to the eternal Now of a finer philosophy than Emerson's, who was later to write, so mistakenly: "It is time to be old." It is never time to be old!

The long vacations further enlightened attentive youth. In prospect they were endless. In experience, the Fourth of July was hardly over before the preliminary clang of the school bell startled one's dream of endless play. Nowadays Time runs even faster. When Labor Day is upon us, Thanksgiving Day is just round the corner.

A very practical proof that adding day to day does not deplete the reservoir of power, but increases it, was once required of the writer. Having since the age of fourteen repudiated mathematics—especially algebra, the impossible—at forty I must suddenly teach it. The book, opened with fear and trembling, proved to be indeed an open book. Even the problems made sense! Of old they had seemed to read: "If a man can dig a ten-foot ditch, how far can he walk in ten days if the river runs three miles an hour?" My answer came out: "Twenty cubic feet." But at forty, those hours, cubic feet and velocity were, as the French say, "of a simplicity." This is further a disproof of the scholastic law that only mathematics train to mental fitness. For during that interval, from bewildered fourteen to the nonchalant assured algebra of forty, my only mathematic was a cash account.

Thoreau set the fashion of keeping a Diary of the Days, to prove how they return. Here is a windy day that has visited me every spring for thirty years. The marsh meadow still wears its winter grass, like a tumbled yellow fur. The meandering waterways are a steely purple, from some arrangement of the cloud screens whose shadows swoop over the marsh, graduating the worn gold to every tone of chrome and ochre, with now and then a flicker of sea blue. The crowning joy of my spring day is the chorus of the geese in full flight to the north. It begins far off, but soon the marsh overflows with that wild music. Such a medley of free joyful sound comes from no other throat. The cry of the geese is strangely various in rhythm and pitch, like multitudinous seas, "conjubilant with song."

The word honk is wholly out of key with that exultant voice, which is at once most musical, most mettlesome, as little harsh as melancholy. It is the voice of courage and of liberty, a full-throated dithyramb, urging them to their goal, toward which—how?—they trace their viewless path.

Whither? The assurance of that song forbids question. They know. If the geese can find the way where even the airman depends on some starry chart, we cannot doubt that airman or earth man, afoot, a-wheel, a-wing, shall yet learn his own destination, and confidently go on, forever vigorous, forever young.

"Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds them all"—these do Emerson's Days offer for our selection. The geese do well to choose the sky,—perhaps because it is the way of the swan each one hopes to be.

Here is hinted Emerson's definition of his word *hypocritic*. Clédat, the French etymologist, says that the word depends for its meaning on the prefix *hypo*, as *under*. The Greek word meant an actor who speaks from under a mask and so is not what he appears to be. The body of the word agrees with critic, as a judge able to choose between the good and the bad. Perhaps the hypocritic days were only discriminating.

There were also those Days of June. These were learned by heart when the word rare still meant to me chiefly the proper state of the Sunday roast. However, one has had those thirty lines to keep summer beautifully young, like that shining Sir Launfal. There was also Columbus's one Day with "time enough to find a world." There was "the moment to decide," urging to high choice, though I learned sadly all too soon that Lowell was not a great poet. He himself said so. He had loved too well the work of others—as of Dante, who knew *come l'uom s'eterna*. Admiring these, Lowell neglected to choose mastery of his own gifts.

After these came those days of romance, as that sorry, jocund Day that stood tiptoe to warn the impetuous Juliet; or the morning when Maud must come into the garden. Song brought also that "Long, long, weary Day," and the Day with but one eye—though the night had a thousand. Both were more enchanting than the much advertised parting Day that saw Gray's plowman plodding homeward, a mute inglorious Milton.

Then there was a Day "when the watchman upon the mountain top" came to lift one above tears; and there was comfort in "Day by day the manna," for manna is not bread alone. "Day unto day uttereth speech," was a dark saying. I still can see the file of Emerson's barefoot figures softly talking among themselves, perhaps disapproving some choice of mine.

But at last, O marvel! came Daybreak by the Sea: where the sunrise may occupy the whole world, with no city smoke nor forest screen, nor intrusive hill to hinder. There another hymn always sings itself to a heart breathless with adoration:

"Still, still with Thee, when purple morning breaketh."

Having seen and heard he Dawn, can increase of mere years find us speaking about the light of common day?

Every day, every day, forever, brings sunrise! And with it, morning music of birds, preluding the symphony of the gorgeous East. It is out of glory that Day dawns to men. If we will, we may come from the dawns, "trailing clouds of glory," and these are not lost in the shades of the prison house, as Wordsworth lamented. No. For, when the evening of life's little day draws on, behold those skyey splendors are grown brighter than ever. So they illumine with meaning the *ritornello* of yet another song: "And life's October shall be as May."

So the Days dawn anew and anew, not moving on, but back, to the beginnings—the realities—of things, when the evening and the morning *together* were the First Day. For there is no night there. M. L. B.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Homage of a Puppet Artist

What a good thing that a village appeared to divert my thoughts. Here was a school full of little children with the side door open to a quiet side road, and I found myself looking in at the door, across the backs of the scholars lowered over their desks, to the mistress—a dark and handsome mistress in a primrose gown.

I am inclined to think that this mistress was instantaneously and mischievously diverted at seeing a vagabond stick his head in at the open door. At all events she clapped her hands, and cried, "A Punch and Judy! We must see that!" And in such a tone that all the industrious scholars bobbed up from their tasks and turned round to look for the fun.

From that moment all work was finished in the school for the afternoon. The Peep Show was pulled to the playground along the garden path among the flowers, for in these parts, sums, ink-blots and flowers go hand in hand. And the mistress in the primrose gown, a smiling Flora, led the sprightly way, whisked a pair of silk stockings and other bright garments from a clothesline, directing me to pull down the line and put the show in its place across a corner of the playground.

The performance was over, the boxes packed, and I was politely replacing the clothes-line. I suppose the children had enjoyed the entertainment, but, bother the children, it was to the dark and smiling goddess that I had played, and it was in her service that I, as a puppet artist, condescended to fix so mean a thing as a clothes-line. I was conscious of performing a graceful and meritorious action, which, ultimately, in the scheme of things, would be rewarded. And, behold! before the last knot was tied the reward was at hand—the goddess herself was inviting me into the schoolhouse for tea.

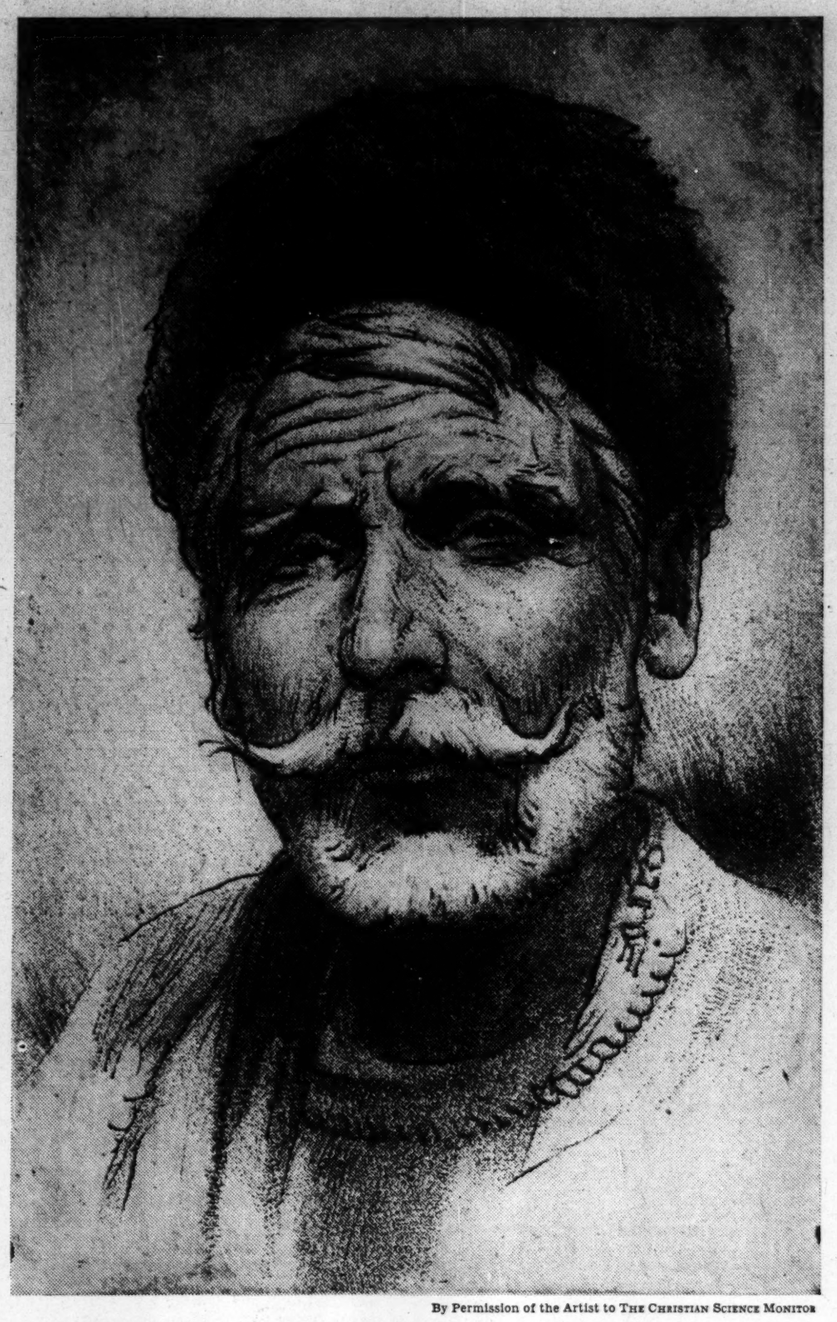
It was quite a long time since I had taken a meal of any elegance in a house. I sat on the sofa edge, balancing a fragile cup, nibbling thin bread-and-butter, and trying to refine myself down to the neatness of the room. My hostess was more fortunate, for she sat on the floor and put her cup there, too. . . .

"Oh! but you made the children happy," she said. "I never trouble them about lessons—I only try to make them happy. It's of no use educating them. They all know much more than I do about real things. The girls will all go out to service, and the boys to farms. We have a teacher for washing and laundry work, which is much resented by the mothers in the village, who can all teach their children that, they say. I think it is a mistake to send these children to school at all. They might just as well stay at home, help their parents, and learn the work they will have to do when they grow up."

"And you make me happy, too," I said, putting some strawberry jam on the slice of bread. "I wish that I had been in your school. Our masters only attempted to make us miserable. I suppose we boys tried to do the same by them, for I remember one poor wretch throwing down his French primer and, with the saddest of expressions, saying to the class: 'Don't any of you when you grow up ever be schoolmasters!' And I think we understood what he meant, for not one boy in the class laughed, and, at all events, most of us were determined when grown up not to be schoolmasters."

"Yes, yes! That's it—that's just it!" cried my hostess. "Some masters seem to think it a crime for either themselves or their children to be happy. And yet that is all that matters. What is the use of education, if it does not make us happy?" . . .

I walked into this village a dull ass of a man, but, for some reason or other, strutted out a glorified biped, who saw all the world as bright and beautiful. You may think it was the jam, the thin or the thick bread-and-butter, or the bag of pennies, but it was nothing of the sort! I had walked out of the very peculiarly masculine life of a rough tramp into the charm of a lady's tea-room, into a gossamer life of smiles and frills and airy philosophy.—This extract from WALTER WILKINSON'S "Vagabonds and Puppets" is reprinted by permission of the publishers, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Typical Bulgarian Peasant: From a Colored Etching by Peter P. Morozoff

MR. PETER P. MOROZOFF, the son of a Russian father and a Bulgarian mother, was born in Roustchouk, on the River Danube. His father was one of the many Russians who fought in Bulgaria in helping to free that country from the hands of the Turks and who afterward remained as a teacher. Mr. Morozoff, senior, settled in Roustchouk where, from twenty years, he was the master instructor in carpentry in the arsenal in that city. When the arsenal was moved to another town, Mr. Morozoff continued to work in Roustchouk, teaching many young Bulgarians the joiner's trade. At that time Roustchouk had a Russian library containing many Russian magazines, and young Peter spent much of his time poring over the pictures and feeling that he himself could produce similar ones.

After finishing nine years' schooling in his native town, young Morozoff was admitted to the Art Academy at Sofia, where he took a general course in art for five years, following that by specializing for two years in etching. At this time the professors in the Art School were from abroad and Professor Pitter, a Czech, was an important teacher in training Bulgarian students. Two years in France followed.

In 1907 Mr. Morozoff returned to Sofia and from then on he has worked independently. At first he worked in oil and water color, painting portraits and historical subjects. From the first, he met with success. Four years later he decided to make a thorough study of etching. Accordingly, he returned to Paris and worked with "Maitre" Hubert. He started making colored etchings, as he found in this the ideal medium for reproducing Bulgarian scenes. He works with one zinc plate only, and gets all the colors with it. He is the only artist doing this kind of work in Bulgaria.

It is Mr. Morozoff's ideal to preserve in his work Bulgarian scenes and customs that have already begun to disappear. Foreigners especially appreciate his work, because it portrays so faithfully the things they meet with and see in Bulgaria.

It Rained Today

The rain was dripping all about,
And yet my thought, dry-shod, ran out
Among the birches, slender-set
Along the pelted rivulet.
It saw the blood-root blossom pale,
The red-cupped moss and snuggled snail,
The mushroom thrusting through the mold,
The early cowslip's budded gold.
A while it tarried there to bless
Those living creatures' loveliness;
Then under dripping bush and tree,
My thought, dry-shod, returned to me.

MARGARET ASHMUN.

La Connaissance du Bien élimine la Crainte

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARCE qu'ils ne comprenaient pas Dieu, les hommes ont cru pendant des siècles qu'Il était un Dieu de colère. Pourtant la Bible dit que "Dieu est amour;" mais bien que Christ Jésus eût enseigné et prouvé le pouvoir de l'Amour divin qui guérit tous les maux, la généralité des hommes était asservie à la crainte du mal jusqu'à ce que la Science Chrétienne vint démasquer la fausseté de cette croyance, en enseignant la vérité concernant Dieu et Sa création.

C'est souvent par le canal de la crainte que le mal asservit le genre humain. La crainte cherche à nous faire croire que nous pouvons devenir malgré nous les victimes d'un accident, d'une épidémie, du péché, de la maladie, des prétendues lois de l'hérédité ou d'autres croyances erronées. La vraie connaissance spirituelle qu'enseigne la Science Chrétienne élimine la crainte du mal; et les adhérents de cette Science parviennent à comprendre et à démontrer la santé, le bonheur et l'abondance sur la base de l'Esprit, non de la matière. La vraie connaissance arme le disciple sincère en lui faisant comprendre ce fait spirituel: Dieu ne produit rien qui soit dissemblable à Lui-même, car Il est la source de tous les biens; par conséquent, malgré les apparences, le mal n'a pas de présence réelle. Chez ceux qui comprennent la vérité touchant Dieu et Sa création parfaite, la confiance dans le bien augmente, la peur disparaît, la présence et la puissance de l'Amour divin deviennent des certitudes. L'Amour divin, l'unique Entendement, émet sans cesse ses propres idées; et les idées de l'Amour, reçues et mises en œuvre, constituent un antidote sûr et sans danger contre la crainte sous toutes ses formes.

L'apôtre Jean dit: "Il n'y a point de crainte dans l'amour, mais l'amour parfait bannit la crainte." Le cœur aimant qui met sa confiance en Dieu n'est pas facilement atteint par la crainte: son amour désintéressé est un rempart contre la croyance à un pouvoir séparé de Dieu, du bien. Il ne redoute pas les temps difficiles; il évite de s'apitoyer sur soi-même; il n'est point sujet au ressentiment, à l'isolement ou à l'indigence. La nature même de l'erreur empêche qu'elle n'exerce son activité dans une conscience remplie d'amour. Lorsque l'envie, la jalousie, la haine, l'avarice, la crainte, ne réussissent pas à s'introduire dans la conscience, elles n'ont rien pour se nourrir et meurent d'inanition. L'erreur, qui n'est jamais autre chose qu'une fausse croyance, n'est soutenue par aucune connaissance positive. Lorsque nous apprenons en Science Chrétienne que c'est seulement la fausse croyance et non la réalité qui semble être capable de nuire, nous savons comment résoudre le problème du mal et comment cesser d'en avoir peur.

Puisqu'en nous appuyant sur la Bible, nous disons que Dieu créa toutes choses "et vit que cela était très bien," nous devons admettre sur la même autorité cette assertion de saint Jean: "La Parole était Dieu . . . et rien de ce qui a été fait n'a été fait sans elle." Nous pouvons donc examiner sans crainte les fausses prétentions d'une chose dissemblable au bien, si nous nous rappelons qu'il s'agit simplement de croyances matérielles dépourvues de base. Parler de l'erreur ou l'accentuer dans la pensée, tend à la faire paraître plus réelle. La voir calmement comme une irréalité, un rien, amène sa destruction. S'il trouve une faute dans un problème, l'arithméticien ne lui attribue aucune réalité, mais applique avec plus de soin les règles de l'arithmétique, grâce auxquelles il élimine la faute. La Vérité est si féconde que si nous nous attachons fermement à la compréhension de Dieu, ou du bien, que donne la Science Chrétienne, les idées de la Vérité se multiplient dans notre penser, et nous parvenons au pouvoir spirituel qui détruit la crainte.

A la page 13 de *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Dieu est l'essence de l'harmonie." Puisque Dieu est présent partout, l'harmonie est également présente partout; et cette présence exclut toutes les formes de crainte ou de limitation. Les fantômes du sens matériel ne peuvent pénétrer dans l'harmonie parfaite. Rechercher les pensées spirituelles dès le début de la journée, sert à nous élever au-dessus des troubles du monde matériel, et à nous révéler le devoir et l'harmonie qui nous attendent.

Celui qui paraît souffrir d'une mauvaise santé peut apprendre que la santé accompagne la Vie qui est Dieu; par conséquent la santé n'est point subordonnée aux conditions corporelles ou climatériques. La santé est une des qualités éternelles de Dieu; et en vertu de Sa totalité, il communique constamment le bien-être à toute Sa création. La réalisation et l'application de ces faits libèrent l'homme en détruisant la crainte de la maladie; et le corps se soumet à la divine loi d'harmonie et de santé. Mrs. Eddy écrit à la page 194 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Une fois que la fausse croyance est corrigée, la Vérité envoie un message de santé par tout le corps."

Quand nous apprenons que le royaume de Dieu, le règne de l'amour, est établi ici même et dès maintenant; quand nous prions sincèrement pour que notre vie se conforme à Sa loi et pour que nous soyons prêts à servir selon Ses directions,—alors nous pouvons laisser derrière nous toutes les croyances matérielles pour commencer l'ascension mentale qui mène à l'harmonie. L'ardent désir de croître dans la compréhension de Dieu, du bien, nous rapproche du ciel; nous apprenons ainsi que le ciel est l'harmonie, et que la crainte en est absente.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

May in London

Oh, blackbirds and thrushes and green on the spray!
As I remember London it is always May.
My heart cries for London in a day long flown.
For Paradise in London and the may full-blown.

—From "Twilight Songs," by KATHARINE TYNAN. (New York: Appleton.)

Knowledge of Good Displaces Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries, because He was not understood, God was thought of as a God of wrath. Though the Bible teaches that "God is love," and though Christ Jesus taught and proved the power of divine Love to heal all ills, mankind in general was held in bondage to fear of evil until Christian Science exposed the fallacy of such belief by teaching the truth about God and His creation.

Fear is one of the main channels through which evil enslaves mankind. It would make one believe that he may be the helpless victim of accident, contagion, so-called laws of heredity, sin, sickness, and other false beliefs. True spiritual knowledge, as taught in Christian Science, displaces fear of evil and leads its adherents into the understanding and demonstration of health, happiness, and plenty, on the basis of Spirit, not matter. True knowledge equips the earnest student with the spiritual fact that God, being the source of all good, produces nothing unlike Himself, and therefore evil, even though it seems to be, has no real presence. The understanding of the truth about God and His perfect creation increases confidence in good, takes away fear, and gives assurance of the presence and power of divine Love. Divine Love, the one Mind, is constantly sending out its own ideas, and Love's ideas, received and utilized, are a safe and sure antidote for fear in any form.

The Apostle John said, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." The loving heart which trusts in God is not easily touched with fear. Its unselfed love affords a barrier against any belief of a power outside of God, good. It is not afraid of hard times for itself, nor is it subject to self-pity, resentment, loneliness, or lack. The very nature of error excludes it from activity in a consciousness filled with love. When envy, jealousy, hate, greed, fear, fail to find admittance to one's consciousness, they have nothing to live upon, and so are destroyed. Error, which is never anything more than false belief, has no positive knowledge to sustain it. When we learn in Christian Science that it is only false belief, not reality, which seems to have power to harm, we have learned how to solve the problem of evil, and how to cease fearing it.

Since we accept the Biblical statement that God made everything "and, behold, it was very good," we find the same authority for accepting the statement that "the Word was God. . . . and without him was not any thing made that was made." Thus, the false claim of anything unlike good may be examined without fear when we remember that we are viewing simply baseless material beliefs. Talking of error or stressing it in thought tends to make it seem more real. Calmly seeing it as unreal—nothing—destroys it. Finding a mistake in his problem, the student of arithmetic does not ascribe reality to it, but applies the rules of arithmetic more carefully, and so displaces the mistake. So prolific is Truth that by holding steadfastly to the understanding of God, good, which Christian Science bestows, the ideas of Truth are multiplied in our thinking, and we gain the spiritual dominion which destroys fear.

On page 13 of "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes, "God is harmony's selfhood." Since God is everywhere present, harmony also is everywhere present; and its presence excludes any form of fear or limitation. The ghosts of material sense cannot enter perfect harmony. To begin each day with spiritual thoughts helps to lift one above the disturbing elements of the material world, and to reveal to us our duty and harmony.

Should one seem to suffer from ill health, he may learn that health is a concomitant to Life, God; therefore health is not subordinate to bodily or climatic conditions. Health is an eternal quality of God, and from His allness He constantly imparts healthfulness to all His creation. Such facts realized and applied will free one from fear of disease, and the body will respond to God's law of health and harmony. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 194), "When one's false belief is corrected, Truth sends a report of health over the body."

When we learn that God's kingdom of love is established here and now, and earnestly pray that our lives may be so conformed to His law that we may be willing to serve as He directs us, we shall be ready to leave all material beliefs behind us and begin to ascend the mental pathway to harmony. In yearning for an increasing understanding of God, good, we grow heavenward, and learn that heaven is harmony, which includes freedom from fear.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.]

Sir Walter Scott's Family Bible

There is in the library at Abbotsford a fine copy of Baskerville's folio Bible, two volumes, printed at Cambridge in 1763; and there appears on the blank leaf, in the trembling handwriting of Scott's mother, this inscription—"To my dear son, Walter Scott, from his affectionate Mother, Anne Rutherford, January 1st, 1819." Under these words her son has written as follows:—"This Bible was the gift of my grandfather, Dr. John Rutherford, to my mother, and presented by her to me; being alas! the last gift which I was to receive from that excellent parent, and, as I verily believe, the thing which she most loved in the world,—not only in humble veneration of the sacred contents, but as the dearest pledge of her father's affection to her. As such she gave it to me; and as such I bequeath it to those who represent me—charging them carefully to preserve the same, in memory of those to whom it has belonged, 1820."—From the "Narrative of the Life of SIR WALTER SCOTT, Bart., begun by himself and continued by J. G. LOCKHART.

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HARRY I. HUNT
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107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Progress in Education

World Viewpoints at Close Range

International Subjects as Taught at Geneva University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

A FRESH animus manifested in teaching of international subjects at the University of Geneva since the World War can be explained only in part by the presence of the League of Nations in the university's "front yard." The coming of the League to Geneva has simply quickened and deepened a current that runs through the university's entire history.

In two ways Geneva University was prepared to appreciate and use the facilities brought to its gates for first-hand observation of the new international technique. It had an international student body and faculty, plus courses on world subjects, dating from the last century.

Post-War Development

A few men have been most influential in enlarging the scope of world instruction at Geneva. Dr. William E. Rappard, former rector and for seven years director of the Mandates Section in the League Secretariat, has led in the post-war development. Prof. Eugene Borel, now retired, introduced international law about 20 years before the war. Shortly before that important step, summer sessions were established, primarily for visitors from abroad.

Since its foundation by Calvin in 1559, the university has naturally reflected Geneva's character as a city of political refuge. Different nationalities have predominated in the student body and faculty with the ebb and flow of disorder in Europe.

For a long time Swiss students were outnumbered by those from abroad. In 1905-06 there were 74 "etrangers" for every 26 Swiss. When Russian refugees fled from the Revolution of 1917, they helped to raise the proportion for that year to 79 students from abroad to 21 from Switzerland.

These unusual relations have changed, yet there are still 43 non-Swiss students to 57 Swiss. Although the small canton of Geneva sustains the university by the united efforts of its 170,000 inhabitants, more than half of the Swiss enrolled are from other cantons. So the student body continues to be cosmopolitan, with a noteworthy increase in recent years from America and other distant parts of the world. Poles, Latvians, Yugoslavs, Ethiopians, Orientals, Americans from both sides of the Isthmus—almost as many nationalities as the world offers—stroll along the Promenade des Bastions between lectures.

The faculties likewise present decidedly cosmopolitan lists of names.

International From Start

In purpose as well as in composition the university has been international in some degree from the start. Calvin founded the original college as one of his agencies for disseminating the Reformation. His wide acquaintance and influence attracted professors and students from many countries. During succeeding periods the university has shared in other international movements.

A place was therefore prepared for the reception of the most recent effort toward world cooperation. Friendly supporters and discriminating critics of this effort have been found at the university. Men like Dr. Rappard, and Prof. Georges Scelle have raised the subject of international affairs to an outstanding place on the curriculum.

Dr. Rappard teaches against a background of practical experience, since he has continued to take part in several League activities. He has given courses on the League since its start. Professor Scelle deals with international law, giving additional courses on security and disarmament.

World viewpoints are brought to their work by these men and others on the faculty. They place the League realistically in its larger frame of international relations as a whole. Geographical nearness is not allowed to distort vision or objectivity. The coming of the League to Geneva has had its chief academic effect in crystallizing scholarship on world affairs and giving it immediate practical aims. For example, international government is still far from adequately developed, in theory no less than in practice. Its usefulness and limits remain to be explored, just as the functions of national government were thdught out and given enduring expression by such thinkers as Montesquieu.

Professor Scelle lifts the subject onto a plane of practical reasoning that reaches down into the everyday life of individuals. For him, the primal aim of international organization is to guarantee and protect relations of individuals belonging to different nations. He views world law and its administration as a necessary step, supplementing efforts of nations to regulate international affairs by their own laws.

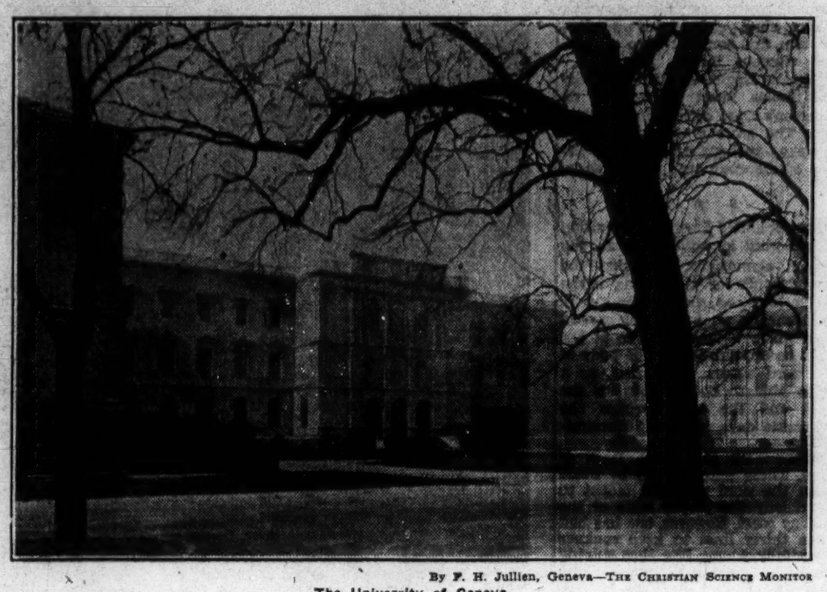
Existing international organizations, including the League, are credited with making important preliminary advances. Yet these organizations come in for their share of constructive criticism by all professors who deal with them.

Opportunities for direct contact with the League and International Labor Office are capitalized. Lectures and special courses are given by officials of these organizations. Students are encouraged to attend important conferences, where they may see world statesmen in action.

Quickening of interest in diplomatic and modern history is attributed to the emphasis upon current world affairs. These subjects have taken a great hold since the League came. Practical needs of the new international institutions began in 1920 to shift the interest of much academic work from the past to the present. Even such a course as that on human geography, given by Prof. Charles Burky, deals largely with present-day relations of geography to economic, social and political issues in the international field. Prof. Edmond Rossier analyzes contemporary political questions in addition to political and diplomatic history.

Summer sessions at the university have also felt the influx of students seeking a grasp of world affairs. The courses on French diction and literature have been popular since 1892, and now find special usefulness.

While the university in itself reflects strikingly the influence of Geneva's post-war position, it has had since 1927 a direct relationship with the Graduate Institute of International Studies. The two work together in a plan that was presented on this page, January 10.



By F. H. Jullien, Geneva—The Christian Science Monitor

The University of Geneva.

Advertising—and You

XVI—Truth in Advertising

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE AGREE to conduct our business with a due recognition that truth, honesty and integrity must be the basis of every sound transaction; consider the mutual interests of supplier and consumer and, therefore, avoid anything tending toward misrepresentation, indecent or misleading advertising, deceptive methods or the promise of performance that cannot be reasonably fulfilled."

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Lest the reader think the foregoing is merely an individual or minority point of view, let it be added at once that it is the first of four points adopted on June 23, 1932, as a Declaration of Ideals and Principles by the Advertising Federation of America, sponsor of the slogan, "Truth in Advertising."

Is it a meaningless phrase, a "scrap of paper?" By what means can this somewhat idealistic promise be made a practical reality? As in agreements between nations, the problem of police power to enforce them is yet to be solved, so in this agreement among advertisers there remains much to be accomplished effectually to carry it out.

Abuse of advertising may be either open or implicit. The obvious untruth has for some time been subject to the prohibitory and regulating powers of the Better Business Bureau and the Federal Trade Commission. When an advertising statement can be proved deliberately untrue, or where promises made in advertising have not been kept, these agencies may be used to bring correction.

What of the indirect and subtle abuses of advertising, the misrepresentation clothed in apparent candor, the offensive statement? Like the handful of dirt thrown into the stream, these seem to have a muddying effect out of proportion to their volume.

Recently a significant step has been taken by the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Association of National Advertisers. A joint committee formulated a list of objectional practices, including such as the following: false statements, indirect misrepresentation, offensive suggestions, undermining criticism, misleading price claims, pseudo-scientific advertising, unsound testimonals. Later, a review committee was appointed to interpret this code. This committee includes five national advertisers, five advertising agents, five publishers and two representatives from the radio broadcasting systems.

This review committee is in effect a "court of appeal." It has no punitive powers, but its decisions will undoubtedly have great moral influence. It is intended to have it function in such cases where the Better Business Bureau has been unable to decide the issues to the satisfaction of all concerned. It will have the effect of giving the Better Business Bureau support from a group of men who command widespread confidence, at the same time it will protect advertising and advertisers against any unfair or unwise decisions which might emanate from the bureau.

This is an important step in the direction of self-regulation in the interests of both advertisers and the public. Incidentally it is a most effective protection against the less desirable alternative of government censorship. It is, of course, an experiment and its success will depend upon the activity of the committee and the degree of support it receives from advertising as a whole.

Taking the Oath.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"WOMEN AS ADVERTISEMENT READERS."

Choosing the Beautiful in Children's Books

From a List Lengthened by Gifted Writers Entering the Field

II

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS easy to forget how important early impressions are and how largely the taste of the adult may have been influenced and molded by the book companions of his childhood. The very finest in the way of illustration is none too good for even the toddler, since through those pictures which he sees again and again and thus learns to love, he is forming his concepts of proportion, symmetry and beauty. For that reason the choice of even an A B C book becomes a matter for careful consideration. Fortunate indeed is that little child for whom is selected "the A B C book" by Charles B. Falls! Created by an artist-father for his own tiny daughter because no worthy A B C book could be found for her use, it stands a splendid example of fine and beautiful workmanship waiting to enrich the lives of other little children.

To think of buying beauty in children's books is to recall instantly the colorful and varied contribution made to contemporary juvenile literature by the Swedish artist, Elsa Beskow. The work of Mrs. Beskow—for some years a grandmother—has been enjoyed by Swedish children for years; but only recently has it been made available to American children, by translation. "Pelle's New Suit," which is one of the loveliest picture books in all children's literature, is the story of a little Swedish boy, Pelle, who had a pet lamb which he sheared to procure the wool for a much-needed new suit. Each page carries a full-size colored illustration, and the pictures tell the complete story of the shearing of the lamb, the dyeing of the wool, and of the various steps in the process of clothmaking. Each time Pelle renders some service in exchange for that rendered him until at last on a Sunday morning he dons the new suit he has earned. The colors—and the illustrations are all in color—are soft and lovely; the details of Swedish country life are good, and the appeal of the simple story is irresistible. But most important of all is the moral significance of its perfect reciprocity: the lesson of "Pelle's New Suit" is profound. Certainly no more meaningful picture book could be put into the hands of a 4-year-old.

Fine Interpretation

Just in time for Christmas buying one year ago there arrived one of the most beautiful book offerings in many seasons, "The Christ Child," by Maud and Miska Petersham. These two famous illustrators of children's books very wisely presented the story through the appropriately selected Bible verses, using the King James version. Their pictures form a beautiful and reverent interpretation of the life of the child Jesus. The Petershams traveled to the Holy Land to make the pictures, and have given us the rounded hills, the blue skies, and even the flowers of that country in which the little child Jesus "grew and waxed strong." There is present in the colored illustrations a certain soft and luminous quality which reminds one of the masters and which makes an immediate appeal to all ages.

For the little "first-grader" just experiencing the joy of reading all by himself, there is available an inexpensive but valuable little book, "Little Eagle," pictured by Edwin W. Deming, one of our foremost interpreters of American Indian life. In beautifully tinted illustrations Mr. Deming, who has lived many years among the Indians, and who has been adopted into the Blackfoot tribe, presents not only the daily life of an American Indian child in the tepee, but also the traditions, religion, and cultural traits of these little-understood people. The text, printed in color too, is the work of Mrs. Therese Deming, and is worthy of the splendid pictures which crowd the pages.

Children who are slightly older and who may feel they are leaving the picture book age find true delight in "Karoo the Kangaroo," both text and pictures of which are the work of Kurt Wiese. This book is no longer new, but its charm for both boys and girls still holds. "Karoo the Kangaroo" is a tender story, a really moving story, of the loving relationship existing between a mother kangaroo and her baby; and it is told with dignity, simplicity, and restraint. The book is printed on a warm yellow paper suggestive of the sunny plains of Australia where Karoo, Kaolo, Anteater, Duck's Bill, Kiwi, and Kookaburra have their adventures. The illustrations are beautifully lithographed crayon drawings in soft buffs and greens. Children are quick to appreciate the vigor and animation expressed in the work of Kurt Wiese.

A Circus

For the highly imaginative child and for those grown-ups who still treasure memories of fairies, Dorothy Lathrop, confessing to a particular fondness for both fairies and the circus, has made "The Fairy Circus." In its 20 or more lovely large illustrations one finds pictured some of the things he has dreamed of but supposed no one else ever imagined: A circus planned and executed by fairies, elves, and wood creatures. Mice for steeds in the Roman race, squirrels as lions, turtles for elephants, fireflies to furnish illumination, and spiders to weave the tightropes!

Mention of the artist Dorothy Lathrop is a reminder of the fact that it was her art joined to that of Rachel Field which produced for us the John Newbery medal winner of 1930, the inimitable "Hitty: Her First Hundred Years." Carved from stout mountain-ash wood for little Phœbe Preble of Main, Hitty is a doll of real background. With a serene brow and a genuinely philosophical outlook, she smiles her way down the first 100 years of her eventful life—through adventures trying, exciting, and unique—to emerge "a rare bit of Americana."

When an artist who has already won wide recognition in her own field chooses to write her first book for boys and girls, a notable contribution to juvenile literature may be expected to result. "Waterless Mountain," the winner in the Longmans' juvenile fiction contest and later winner of the Newbery medal, is so outstanding as to be truly distinguished. Laura Adams Armer—its author and, with Sidney Armer, its co-illustrator—has lived with the Navaho Indians and has come to have a deep and sincere appreciation of their customs, traditions, and religion. Her unusual insight into Indian life and her sympathetic interpretation of it have won for her the respect and love of the Navaho tribe. She has thus been enabled to present through the medium of both prose and picture a new conception of Indian tradition, art, and life.

Against the colorful and majestic background of Arizona canyon and desert, we see the daily life of Younger Brother and his people. But "Waterless Mountain" gives us more than that, for it portrays clearly the inner life of an Indian lad who is deeply conscious of the traditions of his people and is filled with firm purpose, high resolve, and a constant yearning to "walk in beauty" and to know "the deep heart of things." Because of the dual appeal of this book—it has both a subjective and an objective import—its age-range is a wide one. Indeed, one enthusiastic reader named it as her Christmas choice for readers from "eight to eighty"!

The list of beautiful books available for our modern children is a worthy one, including many beside those mentioned in this list. It is indeed cause for rejoicing among parents, teachers, and workers with young people that so many of our most gifted writers and illustrators of today are choosing to direct their interests and activities toward the field of juvenile literature. It brings an increasing awareness of responsibilities in the matter of selection and use of the splendid material thus available. No better guide to the best in children's literature can be found than that delightfully interesting and consistently helpful volume, "Realms of Gold in Children's Books," by Bertha E. Mahony and Elinor Whitney. In it one finds not only a finely discriminating literary taste and a satisfying appreciation of those qualities which give strength and beauty to all art, but also a true evaluation of those attributes capable of making precious and permanent contributions to a child's life.

Below are listed in the order mentioned the books to which reference has been made in the above article:

"Marigold Garden," Greenaway; Warne	$2.50
"The Farmer's Boy," Caldecott; Warne	.60
"Our Old Nursery Rhymes," Le Mair; McKay	2.50
"The Baby's Opera," Crane; Warne	1.50
"Pepper and Salt," Pyle; Harper	2.00
"The Wonder Clock," Pyle; Harper	2.00
"The Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," Pyle; Scribner	3.50
"Johnny Crow's Garden," Brooke; Warne	1.60
"Roundabout Turn," Brooke; Warne	1.50
"The A B C Book," Falls; Doubleday	2.00
"Pelle's New Suit," Beskow; Harper	1.50
"The Christ Child," The Petershams; Doubleday	2.00
"Little Eagle," Deming; Whitman	1.00
"Karoo the Kangaroo," Wiese; Coward-McCann	1.50
"The Fairy Circus," Lathrop; Macmillan	3.00
"Hitty: Her First Hundred Years," Field; Macmillan	2.00
"Waterless Mountain," Armer; Longmans	3.00
"Realms of Gold in Children's Books," Mahony and Whitney; Doubleday	5.00

[The first half of this article ran last Saturday.]

School Journeys a Movement

Credited With Achievements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE school-journey movement has some remarkable educational achievements to its credit. An unexpected aspect of its work is its efficacy in stirring into activity the intelligence of children who cannot be roused by ordinary school methods. An example is cited in the recent annual report of the School Journey Association.

A girl aged thirteen had been regarded and treated as subnormal. Dour of countenance, difficult to handle, uncontrolled, subject to inane giggling, she was given the chance of going on a fortnight's school journey. The novelty of it appealed to her; interest quickened almost immediately and, before two days had elapsed the change was most marked. Smiles came readily, she would enter into conversation and did, indeed, become one of the most helpful members of the party. She could learn and remember through seeing things for herself, and the very fact that she could accomplish something gave her self-confidence. Hitherto, her capacity for dealing with figures had been deplorable, but during the fortnight she kept her own pocket money account and presented a correct balance sheet at the end. Her latent powers were revealed and she can now be dealt with understandingly and not merely as a subnormal case.

The report gives many other examples of the educational advantage of these journeys to places of historical or topographical interest as part of the school course. The membership of the association (numbered in schools as well as individuals) has gone up, and the number of journeys has increased to 1100.

An important side of the association's work is its arrangements for exchanges of groups of children between England and foreign countries. This side of the work is helping to promote international understanding and peace. It is known also that following exchange journeys of school children, parents have entered into correspondence, and have actually arranged mutual visits of families.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement that educational journeys abroad do not fall under the ban which has been placed on foreign holidays is quoted in the report. Each year the number of parties of students and children from foreign countries is increasing — visitors from Germany, Austria and other mid-European countries being numerically strongest. Denmark, Belgium and Sweden have also contributed to the total and the association is faced with the problem of providing accommodation for such parties in the future.

For the use of school children, either English or foreign, taking a school journey to the Isle of Wight, a large house (Fairy Court, Shanklin), has been acquired by the association with the help of Sir Thomas Wall. It has been converted into a hostel, and is available for parties of 65 school children. Food is ample; opportunities abound for recreation and sight-seeing; the sea is only 10 minutes distant; tennis may be played on the lawns; the common rooms are available for language lessons. "Ciel" and "paradis" are terms applied to this hostel by a party of French scholars who visited it recently.

Making Kindness To Animals a Habit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN who is particularly fond of animals, and who has been the channel for teaching many children to be kind and thoughtful to pets, says that she owes this—one of the deep joys of her life—to the prompt action of an older sister who helped her destroy her fear of dogs when she was a wee child. "I was a mere scrap of a thing, and dogs that I met on the street terrified me," she said. "I would scream and draw away from some big fellow who asked only to love and protect a little girl. When my sister discovered it, she did a very wise thing. The next dog that frightened me, she called to us. Stroking and making friends with him herself, she told me about a dog's gentleness and devotion. She helped me to discern the beautiful friendliness shining in his limpid brown eyes. Holding my small hand, she gradually guided it to the dog's silky head, talking the while about the dear fellow. My fear went entirely away, and in its place the thrill of a new kind of friend filled all my small being. I have always been so thankful." After that, each dog they met for a while was invited up in the same way until the attitude of kindness to animals was made a habit.

One day this last winter a rollicking puppy, suddenly let out, gamboled around a little boy who was out coasting. His screams rent the air, and the friendly puppy, thinking it was all in play, leaped and barked. The owner of the dog saw an opportunity to heal the terrified youngster of this fear. Calling her puppy she quieted him, and soon had the little boy listening with rapt attention to her stories of his affectionate puppy ways. Before she left him he was holding the puppy in his arms, and the two, boy and dog, are now fast friends.

Some people seem fairly proud of "hating" or being "afraid of" cats or dogs. Those of us who love animals can only wish that someone, when these people were little, had been there to overcome that fear with appreciation and love. They do not know what they are missing. If they did, they would teach themselves right now to love instead of hate, to show affection and compassion instead of haughtiness and fear. And they would be richer—by a host of loyal animal friends.

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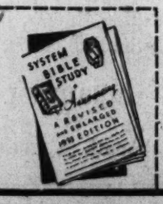

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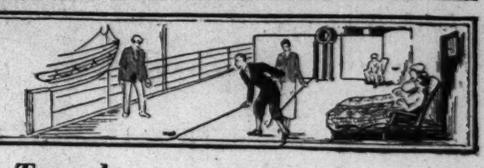

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MacDonald Urged To Put Prices and Debts Before Gold

British Groups Pronounce Conditions of Return to Metal Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A weighty pronouncement of the conditions on which the commercial, industrial and agricultural communities of Britain, as represented by their chief official organizations, would be prepared to agree to the United Kingdom's return to the gold standard, was contained in a statement received by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

This statement is signed by Sir Edward Iliffe, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Sir George Macdonogh, president of the Federation of British Industries; Mr. V. A. Malcolmson, representing the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, and Lord Leverhulme, president of the London Chamber of Commerce.

These representative bodies all welcome the reservations made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the British Government, for such a contingency, including especially those demanding that wholesale prices of primary commodities must first rise substantially, and that inter-governmental obligations must be settled. They add, however, the following significant observations:

"While agreeing that world prices must be raised, and that inter-governmental obligations must either be canceled or settled, it must be recognized that even were war debts and reparations canceled certain nations would still remain in the position of large creditors.

"We submit that not even after these two reforms have been secured should a return to gold be contemplated, so long as great creditor nations refuse to accept goods and services in settlement of foreign obligations and continue to attract to themselves in the settlement of their creditor position a large part of the world's stock of gold."

This authoritative statement comes at a moment when the Bank of England, which usually acts in such matters in consultation with the British Government's financial advisers, has been making heavy purchases of gold, totaling £58,716,910, between Jan. 1 and April 12. This had led to a widespread impression that an early return to that currency standard is contemplated. The British banking community, with some notable exceptions, favors action of the kind. Its view generally is that—subject to adequate safeguards and at reduced parity—the sooner a return to gold can take place the better.

These two sets of authoritative opinions differ from one another chiefly in emphasis. Neither bars Britain's ultimate return to gold. But British commercial, industrial and agricultural interests would move slower than those connected with banking.

American-Owned Junk Starts World Voyage

HONG KONG, China.—The Shih Di Ping Shi, an American-owned junk, which set out recently from Shanghai on a round-the-world voyage, arrived in Hong Kong and anchored in the typhoon shelter at Causebay Bay. She is bound for the Philippines the next "leg" of the voyage. The junk is owned by Mr. John Blomshield of Woodstock, New York, and there are seven people on board altogether. It is 65 feet long. The itinerary of the cruise includes the Philippines, Hawaii, San Francisco, Panama, and on to Europe.

The trip from Shanghai to Hong Kong was an eventful one, the ship being fired on by pirate junks, but being a speedy craft, she was able to elude the marauders. Then she encountered a heavy storm, but no serious damage was done.

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Australian Augments Wheat Gift to Sack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—This is a story about an enterprising South Australian farmer who has a bag of wheat in the world's grain competition at Calgary, Can., and how he got it.

Many years ago Mr. Charles Brook, residing in the picturesque and fertile Strathalby district, was admiring a bag of Petatz Surprise wheat at the Adelaide Royal Show, and the exhibitor, Mr. William Clarke, took a pinch of the grain and, filling a matchbox, said, "Take this with you, and see that the bag is the same."

Until a few years ago, Mr. Brook forgot all about that matchbox. Then he took the grain and planted it in one long row. Gradually the harvest grew and last season enough grain had accumulated to fill a bag. A 50-pound sample has been forwarded to the grain exhibition. Mr. Brook has informed the authorities at Calgary that they may keep it if they wish. The wheat is guaranteed true to type and pure. The bag of Petatz Surprise took him nearly three years to accumulate as it was grown from specially selected grain.

Sternpost 'Fin' Saves Ship's Running Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Fitting a "fin" to the sternposts of coasting ships will save from 7½ to 10 per cent in running costs, according to Mr. F. H. Todd of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

Mr. Todd described tank experiments with fins to a gathering of the Institution of Naval Architects here. Wax models about 16 feet long were used, he said, weighing as much as a ton in some cases. Twelve-inch propellers, electrically driven, were fitted.

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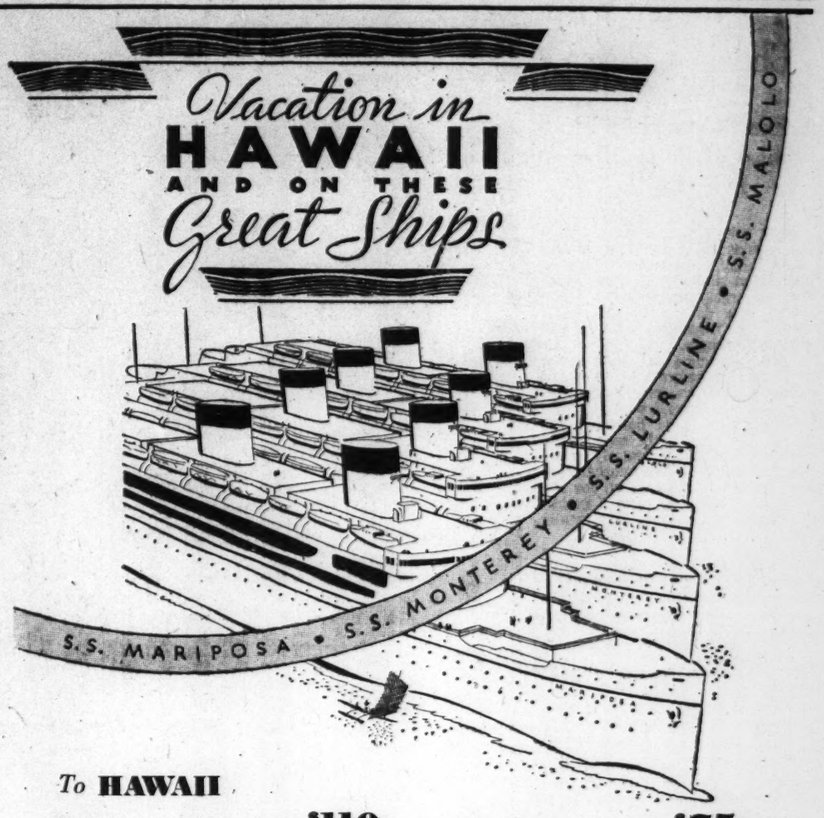

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Financial: Market Quotations

Mixed Movement In Stocks With Changes Narrow

Prices Bolstered by Firmness of Rails After Early Decline

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Inflation talk subsided in speculative markets again today, and price trends in shares and staples were mixed, with changes largely narrow.

With the decline in the dollar halted once more, profit-taking and short selling appeared in shares, although the volume slackened on the reaction, and before midday a few groups, notably the rails turned upward again. Oils were weak.

Firmness of rails bolstered the market after an early sag. Industrials milled about irregularly in the late dealings as heavy buying in carriers carried that group up for net gains of 1 to more than 3 points. Utilities were steady to fractionally higher.

Santa Fe and Delaware & Hudson rose more than 3 points each, while Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville and Southern Pacific were up 1 to 2.

Among the industrials Allied Chemical lost some 2 points. U. S. Steel and American Telephone dipped fractionally.

Turnover approximated 3,600,000 shares.

Oils slumped rather sharply when Socony-Vacuum omitted its 10-cent quarterly dividend. This company, formed two years ago as a merger of two old time dividend payers, Standard of New York and Vacuum Oil, has an extensive foreign business, and had been listed by Wall Street analysts as one of the companies likely to benefit by the sag in the dollar, but recent unsettlement in the oil industry has had a disturbing effect upon all of the larger companies, and a number of executives now feel that federal action may be necessary to bring order into the industry once more.

Traders Cautious

In foreign exchange dealings, there was fresh indication that the British stabilization fund was acting to keep sterling down. The fund evidently stood aside during a fresh burst of speculative selling of the dollar yesterday. Foreign exchange dealers here stress the theory that there is no intrinsic reason why the dollar should go down, or stay down, with this country's favorable balance of trade, and since the action of the dollar has come to be regarded as a sort of inflation barometer in speculative quarters, some stock market quarters were inclined to proceed cautiously.

Wall Street has been greatly encouraged by the pick-up in business statistics in recent weeks, but has been unable to determine how much of it was "real," and how much was caused by buying in fear of depreciation of the dollar. More optimistic quarters, however, assert that the country had been undernourished by its rate of business activity for some time, and that revival should hold, whatever its stimulus.

Over a longer period of time, however, some leading bankers felt that uncertainties over the value of the dollar would prove a brake on business, and hoped that steps would be taken to clarify its outlook soon.

Bonds Fairly Steady

The bond market displayed a fairly steady tone today but the excited rush for secondary liens which characterized the previous session was lacking.

Various favorites in both the domestic and foreign divisions gave way fractionally to a point or more under profit-taking and some of higher grade issues rallied moderately.

While United States Government securities generally followed a narrow range, with the majority slightly firmer, the activity here was still restricted. The principal subject of discussion in banking and investment houses was the announcement from Washington that the Treasury would not grant licenses for the export of gold to pay interest on government obligations or meet federal maturities. While this attitude was not altogether a surprise to leading financial circles, inasmuch as an executive order prohibits the paying out of gold in America, some bankers had hoped an exception might be made in the case of foreign bondholders.

Further improvement in corporation issues was shown by some bonds of Alleghany Corporation. Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Columbia Gas, Dodge Bros., Goodyear, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube. American & Foreign Power 5s were inclined to react, as were loans of Erie, American Smelting, Postal Telegraph, International Telephone, Frisco, United States Rubber and Western Union. Standard Oil of New York 4½s firmed, as did American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960.

French Government and municipal obligations, after spurting to new year's highs yesterday, yielded some of their gains. German issues were heavy, as were some of Belgium, Japan and Australia. British 5½s eased.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
May	.69⅝	.71⅞	.69⅝	.71⅛	+1
July	.70⅞	.73¼	.70⅜	.72¾	+1⅝
September	.71¾	.74	.71½	.73⅝	+1⅝
	Corn				
May	.35	.37	.35	.36⅜	+ ⅜
July	.37⅞	.39½	.37¾	.39	+ ¾
September	.39¾	.41¼	.39¾	.40¾	+ ¾
	Oats				
May	.24⅛	.24¾	.24⅛	.24⅝	+ ⅛
July	.21	.21¾	.20⅞	.21½	+ ⅜
September	.21⅜	.21⅞	.21⅛	.21½	+ ⅛
	Lard				
May	5.47	5.57	5.45	5.45	—.05
July	5.60	5.72	5.57	5.70	—.10
September	5.75	5.87	5.72	5.82	—.07
	Winnipeg Wheat				
May		61½	58¾	.61⅛	+1⅝
July	.62⅞		.60¼	.62½	+1⅝
October	.65		.62¼	.64¾	+2

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 2	May 1
26⅞	13¼	1.20	Abraham & Str	400	26⅞	26	26⅛	..	..
7½	3	..	Adams Express	12700	7¼	6¾	7⅛	7¼	..
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	1300	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅝	..
10⅛	5½	..	Addressograph	2100	8¼	8	8	8⅜	..
3	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	400	3	3	3	..	..
11⅜	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	6400	11½	11	11	11½	..
68½	47¼	3	Air Reduction	4600	67⅜	65	66⅛	66⅜	..
18⅜	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7500	17⅛	16¼	16⅝	16½	..
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	3700	x 1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	..
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	600	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2¾	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	1200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	..
2½	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞	..
12	5	..	Alleghany Steel	10	12	12	12	..	..
95	70¾	6	Allied Chem	11200	91	88½	90	91½	..
128⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	200	117½	117½	117½	..	..
12¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	8900	12⅜	12	12⅜	12½	..
10⅛	5¼	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	9¾	9½	9¾	10⅛	..
30½	19½	2	Amerada	5400	28⅞	28¼	28½	28½	..
15½	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	3700	15	14½	14⅝	15⅛	..
15¾	8	..	Am Bank Note	1200	15½	15	15¼	15½	..
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	5½	5	5⅛	5⅝	..
40	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	39¼	..
26⅞	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	24	23⅞	24	25¾	..
19⅞	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	1200	19¼	19	19	19½	..
84½	49½	4	Am Can	8400	81⅞	80½	81¼	81⅜	..
15⅝	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	3800	15½	14½	15⅜	14⅞	..
32	15	..	Am Car & F pf	900	31	30½	31	31⅝	..
44¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	700	44¼	44	44¼	44	..
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	6200	22	20	21	21⅛	..
2	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	1½	1½	1½	..	..
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	8400	10	9⅛	9¼	9⅞	..
19	7¼	..	Am & For2Pow pf	1200	18	17	18	17⅜	..
16⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	800	16⅜	14⅜	16	15	..
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	11½	11	11	11⅛	..
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	200	6	6	6	5¾	..
7½	3½	..	Am Ice	700	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	..
10⅜	4¼	..	Am International	4300	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	10	..
2½	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	90	2	2	2	2	..
15⅝	5⅜	..	Am Locomotive	2100	15⅜	14	15⅜	15	..
30½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	35½	35½	35½	35¾	..
2½	¾	..	Am Mach & M ct	300	2½	2½	2½	2	..
13½	3½	..	Am Metal	2900	12⅜	11	12	11½	..
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	50	37½	36	37½	37	..
30	17	1½	Am News	140	19½	18½	18⅝	19	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	12100	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P & L 6% pf	1400	20	17	18⅜	17½	..
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	2600	17	15⅜	16⅜	15½	..
10	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	4700	9⅞	9½	9½	9½	..
15	8⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	800	14⅜	14	14⅝	14⅝	..
25	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	24½	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	..
31⅜	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6200	29⅞	28	29	30	..
12¼	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	11⅞	11½	11¾	12	..
56	32⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	10	60	60	60	51	..
53½	37⅜	2	Am Stores	700	40½	40	40¼	40½	..
41	30	2½†	Am Sugar Ref	1600	50⅝	49¾	50⅛	51	..
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	300	98	98	98	98	..
109¼	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	26400	101⅞	99	99⅞	100⅛	..
21⅞	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	62700	21⅞	19	21½	19⅝	..
17⅜	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	56400	17⅜	15	16½	15½	..
58	35	6	Am Wat 1 pf	8600	50	49	49½	50	..
8⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	..
40¼	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	39¼	38½	38⅞	39	..
3¼	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	2	2	2	2	..
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	5¼	5	5	5⅜	..
25	7	..	Anaconda Cop	9400	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	..
8	4½	..	Anaconda Wire	300	8	8	8	..	..
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1500	13⅜	12½	13⅜	13	..
6½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	100	5	5	5	..	..
2½	1	..	A P W Paper	400	2½	2	2½	..	..
18½	9⅜	1	Archer Daniels	700	18½	18	18½	18¼	..
61¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	59¾	59	59¾	60¾	..
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	4200	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3½	..
2	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2400	2	2	2	2	..
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	700	22	21¼	21¾	22	..
3	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¼	3	3¼	3	..
1⅜	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1300	1¼	1	1¼	1	..
10⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	4700	10⅞	9⅜	9⅞	9¾	..
3½	1	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	200	32½	32	32½	31⅝	..
16	6¾	1	Asso Oil	20	15½	15½	15½	..	..
54⅜	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	12100	57¼	50⅞	57	52½	..
68	50	5	Atchison pf	500	65¾	63½	65¼	64⅝	..
32¾	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	12100	33⅝	30	33	30⅞	..
13	4½	..	Atl Gulf & W I	200	13	13	13	..	..
19¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	7700	18½	17¾	18	18⅜	..
16	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	15¾	15½	15¾	16	..
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	65½	65½	65½	65	..
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	6600	46⅞	44⅝	45½	45¼	..
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	..
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	27400	12½	11⅜	12¼	11¾	..

—B—

7	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9300	7½	6½	7½	7	..
19⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	410	19⅞	16	19⅝	18⅞	..
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	27300	15	13⅜	15	13⅜	..
17¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1800	19½	16¾	19½	17	..
76	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	75½	75½	75½	75½	..
32	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	1300	32½	32¾	32½	31	..
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	2100	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞	..
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	800	17	16½	16½	17½	..
60¾	45	3	Beech Nut Pack	400	60	59½	59½	60¾	..
6⅝	3½	..	Belding Hem	3200	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	5¼	..
13⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	5700	13¼	12½	13	13	..
22⅝	9	..	Best & Co	4900	22⅜	21	22¾	21¾	..
26½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	17900	25⅝	24¼	25	25½	..
52⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	51¼	50	50½	52½	..
14	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	80	14¼	13½	14¼	13⅞	..
8⅝	3½	..	Blaw Knox	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅞	..
24⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	6400	23⅝	22	22¾	23¼	..
64	52	5†	Bon Ami A	100	64	64	64	64	..
31⅞	18	1.60	Borden	8900	31¾	31½	31½	31⅝	..
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	6700	12¾	12	12	11¾	..
12	6	..	Boston & Maine	200	12½	12	12½	11⅜	..
6¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	2400	6⅜	6	6¼	6⅜	..
33¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9500	31½	30⅝	31¼	31	..
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un G	700	76¾	76	76¾	75¼	..
43¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	100	43	43	43	43¾	..
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
1½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5⅜	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	5¼	..
48	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	48	48	48	43½	..
8	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	8	7¼	7⅝	7⅝	..
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅜	..
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	940	4⅝	4	4⅛	4⅜	..
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	100	5	5	5	5⅛	..
10⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	9400	12⅝	12	12½	12⅛	..
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜	..
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	800	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	..
18⅝	8½	..	Byers	1300	17⅞	16¼	17¾	17⅞	..
46¼	30⅝	2	Byers pf	10	42½	42½	42½	43	..

—C—

18⅞	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1800	18⅞	18	18¼	18⅝	..
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾	..
4½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	900	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10½	..
6¼	3⅝	..	Canada Northern	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..	..
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	9500	14¼	12⅜	14¼	13	..
24	14	1	Cannon Mills	1700	24	22	24½	23¾	..
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..	..
58⅝	30½	..	Case Threshi	13000	58⅝	55½	57½	57½	..
62	41	4	Case Threshi pf	360	62	60¼	61⅞	60⅝	..
13¾	6⅛	..	Caterpillar Trac	4500	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅞	..
⅝	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
11¾	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2100	11¾	11	11½	11¼	..
20½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1400	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	29½	..
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	2100	79	70	78½	75	..
3½	2	..	Century Ribbon	500	3½	2¾	3⅜	3	..
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	4300	20¾	19½	19¾	20⅜	..
2	1	..	Certain-Teed	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	..
10	4	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	10	10	10	..	..
22⅞	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	6300	23½	21½	23½	21¼	..
33¾	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	12100	34¼	32¾	34¼	32½	..
1¼	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & G West	1200	3⅜	3	3⅜	3	..
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1900	8	6⅞	8	7	..
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1900	2¼	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	..
3⅝	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5600	4⅛	3	4⅛	/3¼	..
6¼	1½	..	Chi & N'western	9200	6¼	5½	6½	5¼	..
9⅞	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1500	10¼	7	10¼	8½	..
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1100	3¾	3½	3¾	3½	..
9¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	9¼	8⅜	9¼	8⅝	..
6½	2	..	Chi Rick Isl & P	3800	6¾	5⅜	6¾	5⅜	..
8	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1000	8	7¼	8	7	..
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	2200	8¾	7½	8¾	7	..
10¼	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	60	10¼	10½	10	10⅞	..
15¼	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	800	15¼	13¾	15¼	15½	..
4⅜	2	..	Childs Company	400	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼	..
17¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	36100	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17¾	..
14⅛	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	12⅛	12½	12½	13	..
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	140	49	49	49	49	..
1	⅛	..	City Stores	800	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3400	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	13¼	..
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	70	69	69	..	..
7½	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	7½	7	7¼	7½	..
8⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	..
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	330	18½	17	17	17	..
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	34600	16¾	15½	16¼	16⅛	..
7⅞	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	67	67	67	67	..
10⅝	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	700	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	..
42½	23⅞	2	Columbian Carb	8700	42¼	39¼	41¾	40½	..
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	1500	6½	6	6½	6⅛	..
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	19	19	19	19	..
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	71	71	71	..	..
24⅝	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	17	..
30⅝	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2100	28¼	27½	28	28	..
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	93½	90	93½	8	..
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	12100	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜	17½	..
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	9600	2	1¾	1⅞	1⅞	..
50	21	6	Comwith & S 6pf	1100	30¾	28¾	29½	30	..
11⅝	7⅜	60	Congoleum Nairn	5600	12¾	11	12	11¾	..
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2¾	..
11⅞	.5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	500	8½	8	8	8	..
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	21600	51	49½	51	49¾	..
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1000	86¾	86¼	86½	87¼	..
5½	2⅝	½	Consol Laundries	200	3	3	3	3	..
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	12600	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7½	..
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	¾	⅝	¾	¾	..
5¼	1½	..	Container A	300	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4½	..
2½	¼	..	Container A	200	2	1⅞	2	2	..
6⅝	3	..	Cont Baking A	1100	6⅞	6½	6¾	6½	..
1	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	2100	1	⅞	1	..	..
56	35½	2	Cont Can	6300	54½	53	53	54¼	..
6	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	800	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅝	..
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	3200	21	19½	21	20⅜	..
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	8900	2⅜	2	2⅜	2¼	..
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	28400	9¼	8⅝	9	9¼	..
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	5200	71⅜	69½	71¾	70⅝	..
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	128½	128	128½	129¾	..
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	1800	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞	..
30	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	1100	31⅜	30	31⅜	30½	..
6	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	300	6	5½	6	6⅜	..
24	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	2800	24⅞	23¼	24½	23½	..
29½	24¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	29½	29¼	29½	28	..
2¼	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2	2	2	3⅜	..
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	300	17¾	17	17	18	..
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	30	32	31⅜	31⅜	32	..
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	2½	2	2	2¼	..
8¼	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2300	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅝	..
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	60	45¼	45	45	46	..
36	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	41	41	41	40½	..
16⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1800	17	16	16½	16¾	..
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	600	44½	44	44	43½	..
2½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	10100	2½	2	2½	2	..
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1700	3½	3	3⅜	3½	..
83	74	7	Cushman's	10	82½	82½	82½	..	..
9½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝	..

—D—

11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	300	10¾	10¾	10¾	11	..
61½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	7400	64¼	60	64¼	60⅝	..
7⅞	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	19500	29⅜	26	29½	26½	..
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	300	5	4½	5	4½	..
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	900	61	58⅞	58⅞	60¼	..
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	22¾	22½	22¾	23¼	..
28½	26⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28½	..
18⅝	12	1†	Dome Mines	3300	17¾	17	17⅝	16⅞	..
17½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	700	17	16¼	16⅜	16¼	..
14⅞	10¼	.75	Douglas A	8500	15	14⅜	14⅞	15	..
6⅛	2¼	..	Dresser B	100	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	7	..
106	97½	6	du Pont deb	400	100	99½	100	99¼	..
⅜	⅛	..	Duluth So Sh pf	400	½	½	½	..	..
54½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	32500	54½	52⅜	53½	54	..

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	5	4⅝	4⅝	5	..
65	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2500	67¾	63½	67½	64¼	..
130	115	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	113½	110	110	..	..
9	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	9¼	8¼	9	9	..
1	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	300	¾	¾	¾	..	..
20¾	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	21200	18	17	17¾	18½	..
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	400	2½	2	2	2½	..
1⅝	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	..
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & It	12100	7⅞	7	7½	7½	..
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	18	15½	15⅝	15½	..
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1300	15¾	13½	15⅜	13¾	..
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¾	..
42	26	3	Endicott Johnson	700	44¼	43½	44¼	44¼	..
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	1000	7¾	6¾	6⅞	6½	..
35	15

Financial: News and Comment

Active Trade Continues In Cotton Cloth

All Sections Buoyant and Prices Rise—Most Mills Sell Off Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 2—Activity on the primary cotton cloth market moderated slightly during the early part of last week, but quickened again late in the week after the passage of the farm aid-inflation bill by the Senate. The total volume for the week compared very favorably with the two preceding weeks.

The month of April was the most active month since last fall, and is said to have been a profitable one for producers of cotton goods of all descriptions.

This opinion, expressed by many merchants and manufacturers, is based on the fact that most mills succeeded in selling off most all of their accumulated goods at prices comfortably higher than those which prevailed when such goods were made. They have also taken advance orders for their future production as far ahead as they desired.

Owing to the pending legislation, the effect of which no one can predict, manufacturers were not disposed to accept contracts calling for deliveries beyond May until last week. Then they accepted deliveries up to mid-June without authority to add any tax which might become effective before delivery date. Buyers for the same reason sought to buy as far ahead as possible and many reluctantly agreed to the tax clause on distant deliveries.

All Sections Buoyant

Last week considerable business was booked for delivery in June and July with some running into August. The activity and buoyancy was characteristic of all sections of the market. Price changes were greatest in those constructions which have been relatively dull until recently, and were most noticeable in pajama checks, sateens, twills and various combed yarn constructions. Advances were also posted in a number of finished goods such as percales, denims, ginghams, etc., as well as in rayon yarns.

In the print cloth section prices held firm all week in the face of slackened demand and on Saturday were again advanced ¼c on most constructions and ¼c on the less active ones. Buyers had pretty well covered their needs for May and were anxious to cover at least part of their summer requirements.

In narrow sheetings every construction was higher, from ⅛ to ¼c. Pajama checks, having been quite dull, showed renewed activity at irregular advances.

Fine Goods More Active

The fine goods market has finally assumed its normal spring activity while the buying season has been delayed by the prevailing uncertainties. Converters and wholesalers are coming in in increasing numbers with their belated seasonal orders. Owing to the lateness of the season buyers are insisting on prompt deliveries, and many mills are catering to this demand by operating two and sometimes three shifts. Orders formerly taken for delivery in 10 weekly installments are now given for four equal weekly installments.

Many eastern mills which have been operating at about 30 per cent of their single shift capacity are stepping up their production to take care of these rush orders. During the April activity the fine goods mills disposed of their surplus stock, and are getting fair prices for their current production.

Sales of fine lawns and organdies continue to lead the all-cotton fine goods.

The market for goods of rayon content was active again. Mills established new prices based on the new prices for rayon yarns. They were generally from ½-1½c higher.

Rayon cantons, which have been almost forsaken, have come forward into a major position among the popular cloths. This is indicated by the fact that a few weeks back they were offered at 16½c for the 42-inch 96x48s with 150 denier both ways, but not taken. Last month they sold at 18½-19c, and last week they brought 22c and up.

Special Dumping Duty Proviso Is Announced

OTTAWA, May 2—Department of National Revenue announces the special dumping duty on imports from the United Kingdom will not apply while the pound remains above $4.25, in terms of Canadian dollars.

When the United Kingdom abandoned the gold standard, the precipitous drop of the pound in terms of Canadian dollars prompted the government to peg sterling at $4.40 for special duty purposes. The difference in value between this pegged rate and the actual exchange value of the pound was collected by the government as a "currency dump."

Gyrations of the pound made it uncertain from day to day what this difference amounted to. To take care of this situation, however, the minister of national revenue, by order in council issued what was known as the "average value" of the pound twice a month.

International Telephone

SHANGHAI, May 2—The Shanghai Telephone Company, Chinese operating subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, has sold an issue of 10,000,000 Shanghai dollar 6 per cent bonds to provide additional working capital and for expansion purposes. The Shanghai dollar is quoted at approximately 25 cents in American funds. A syndicate of bankers will offer 7,000,000 Shanghai dollars of the loan abroad at par, while the balance of 3,000,000 Shanghai dollars will be taken by the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

London Quotations

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75⅛. De Beers 5 and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates for short bills ½ and three-month

Cleveland's New Bank Stock Sale

Cleveland, May 2

WITH sale of the new First National Bank stock totaling around $4,000,000, the organization committee hopes to reach its goal of $5,000,000 this week. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will match dollar for dollar with local capital, although a stipulation has been made that a minimum of $5,000,000 must be raised from private capital.

Injunction suit to prevent the new bank from taking over any assets of the Guardian Trust Company will be heard by Chief Justice Powell in local court Thursday. Suit was started by depositors' committee that has opposed the combination of Guardian and Union Trust Company in the new bank.

American Dollar Weakens on Quiet Foreign Exchange

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—The American dollar opened today on the exchange at $3.69 to the pound but weakened under moderate offerings to $3.91½.

The foreign exchanges were quieter during early trading than yesterday when the dollar and French franc moved erratically. The official close for the dollar yesterday was $3.99¼ but it improved in the latest after-hour trading to $3.87½.

The French franc opened better today at 83.43 francs to the pound and eased in the first hour to 84.50. The British loan to France caused appreciation of the franc since Saturday's 86.06.

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—The French cities gold dollar loan interest is being paid here at the gold rate of 25.52 francs for the dollar.

Le Journal Des Debats said the French Finance Ministry announced French dollar loans placed in America would be paid on the basis of the gold dollar if the loans were issued with a clause to that effect.

The United States dollar increased 46 centimes in value today, closing on the Bourse at 21.76 francs, compared with a close yesterday of 21.30.

Rise in Nation's Debt in Year 1932 Of $3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The nation's public debt has increased $3,000,000,000 in the last year.

On April 30 it stood at $21,441,209,176 compared to $18,596,695,430 on the same date a year ago.

The debt increased $78,744,899 in April.

The Government's deficit for nine months of the 1933 fiscal year totalled $1,585,625,498 at the end of April as compared with $2,334,105,142 for the similar period of the previous year.

The Government's receipts from income taxes and customs duties continued to decline, the former amounting to $583,168,665 for the nine months as compared with $873,303,905 for the similar period of the previous year. Customs duties brought in only $207,289,317 as compared with $292,375,894.

Miscellaneous internal revenue, which includes collections from levies made in the $1,000,000,000 tax bill and from beer taxes collected during April, amounted to $69,310,282 for the month and $657,872,435 for the nine months. Miscellaneous internal revenue brought in only $420,738,151 for the similar period of the 1932 fiscal year but none of the new taxes had been levied at that time.

French Dollar Bonds To Be Repaid at Par

PARIS—The French Government has decided definitely to pay coupons on all French dollar bonds in francs at the gold parity.

It is understood an offer has been made to Washington to pay American holders in dollars, plus a sum equivalent to the dollar's depreciation at current rates. If this is refused, however, American holders can still demand payment in Paris.

Belgium's decision to pay dollar bonds in Belgian francs at parity is conditioned by the insistence of stamping by the National Bank and an offer has been made to pay gold dollars to American holders of Belgian dollar bonds.

Many Companies Benefit From Inflationary Acts

The United Business Service states that the following types of companies should benefit particularly from the inflationary measures:

1. Companies with large inventories. (Most concerns in the rubber, sugar, packing, leather, metal, wool, retail trade, and food industries.)

2. Companies in international trade. (Costs of producing in this country will be lowered.)

3. Farm equipment companies. (Agriculture will probably benefit particularly.)

4. Machinery companies. (From rehabilitation projects.)

5. Investment trusts and fire insurance companies. (Assets, chiefly common stocks, would be increased markedly.)

Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., has completed purchase of a total of 50,000 shares of its common stock in the open market, and the directors will recommend to the stockholders that this block be retired.

Kansas City Southern Loss

Kansas City Southern reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net loss of $1,429,560 after charges, compared with net income of $192,900, or 92 cents a share on 210,000 shares of 4 per cent preferred in 1931.

Stocks and Bonds Show Large Gains For Last Month

April Trading Characterized by an Enormous Volume of Business

April, with its suspension of the gold standard by this country and a strong movement toward inflation, was a period of very active stock trading and strongly advancing prices, particularly since the dollar went "off gold" on April 19.

Industrial prices advanced almost an even 40 per cent from the low on April 1 to the month's high on April 29—first and last trading days of the month.

Again there was a return to the hectic days of three years ago in point of activity. April 20, with 3,390,000 shares changing hands was the biggest Saturday since May 3, 1930, and April 20, with 7,130,000 shares sold, was the busiest five-hour session since May 4, 1930. Trading in the first half-hour of Monday, the opening session of May, was at the rate of a 14,000,000-share day.

During the month as a whole, 52,790,000 shares were bought and sold, the largest monthly total since last September, and with the exception of that month and August, 1932, the biggest month since June, 1931. In the 10 trading days beginning with April 19, activity averaged 3,800,000 shares a day, equal to a full monthly rate of close to 100,000,000 shares.

Commodity Stocks the Strongest

With the movement largely predicated on inflation, stocks of commodity producing or merchandising companies featured the activity. American Smelting more than doubled from 14½ to 31½, as nearly did Continental Oil from 5⅜ to 10; Montgomery Ward advanced from 12⅛ to 22⅜, Case from 40⅝ to 57½, and American Sugar Refining from 33⅞ to 52.

U. S. Steel lent significance to the whole advance by lifting from 27⅛ to 46⅞, and General Motors went from 11¼ to 21. Goodyear more than doubled from 13⅜ to 28⅜.

The following table gives the April highs and lows of 15 leading industrial common stocks, together with the advance in points and in percentage:

	High	Low	Adv.	Pct. Adv.
American Can	84½	54⅜	30⅛	55
American Smelting	31½	14½	17	117
American Sugar	52	33⅞	18⅛	54
Bethlehem Steel	25⅞	12⅝	13¼	105
Case Threshing	57½	40⅝	16⅞	41
Continental Oil	10	5⅜	4⅝	85
Corn Products	74	51½	22½	44
General Electric	19⅝	12¼	7⅜	60
General Motors	21	11¼	9¾	86
Goodyear Tire	28⅝	13¾	14⅞	108
Montgomery Ward	22⅜	12⅛	10¼	85
Sears, Roebuck	24½	16½	8⅜	52
Union Carbide	34	21⅛	12⅞	61
U S Smelting	43⅞	21¾	22⅛	102
U S Steel	46⅞	27⅛	19¾	69

April also witnessed an outburst of activity and wide gains in bond prices, particularly those in the second-grade and speculative groups. Inflationary tendencies were a potent influence, but more important were indications of business improvement promising a better margin of earnings protection for bonds in the more doubtful class. Liens of industrial companies, with inventory positions, were greatly helped by the sharp advance in commodity prices.

In the railroad group some of the largest gains were scored by Southern Railway issues, amounting to 22 or 23 points in the general 6s and 6½s measured from the lows of the month, while in the utility group International Telephone and Western Union issues were star performers. International Telephone bonds were aided by favorable foreign developments and the advances of foreign exchange against the dollar, while Western Union's earnings improvement was the potent factor in this case.

Below are listed some of the striking bond price advances during April, closing prices April 29 being virtually the best for the month:

	April High	April Low	Adv. from low	Apr. 29 close
Am Metal 5½s '34	77½	60	17½	77½
Am Smelting 5s '47	91½	81½	9⅞	91½
Beth Steel ref 5s '42	89½	74	15½	89½
By-Prod Coke 5½s	51	37	14	50½
Chic&NW gen 5s '87	50	37	13	50
Chic&NW ref 5s '37	23½	15	8½	23¼
Cleve CC&SL 4½s '77	55⅜	37	18¾	49¾
Dodge Bros deb 6s '40	85	70¾	14¼	85
Erie gen 4s A '96	54	45	9	53
Great Nor 7s '36	59	45¼	13¾	59
Ill Cent ref 5s '55	56	45	11	55¼
Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s '39	39½	17⅜	22⅛	39½
Int Tel&Tel 5s '55	39	18½	20½	39
N Y Cent deb 4s '34	70	60	10	70
New Haven cv 6s '48	65¾	57	8¾	65½
Postal Tel&C 5s '53	33½	16½	11⅜	33
So Railwy gen 4s '56	37	20¾	16¼	37
So Railwy gen 6s '56	45	23	22	45
So Railwy gen 6½s '56	48½	25⅛	23⅜	48½
Western Union 5s '38	75	52	23	73⅞
Westrn Union 5s '51	57	38	19	57

Bureau Calculates Total Precious Metal Output

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Now that gold in all its forms has become perhaps the world's most absorbing topic, the United States bureau of mines has calculated the total production of the precious metal since its mining became definitely recorded.

From 1493 through 1931 the world total was set today at 1,085,000,000 ounces. The United States production, beginning in 1792, has totaled 22,384,295 ounces, worth $4,679,778,700. The peak year was 1915, with an output worth $101,036,000.

Preliminary estimates for 1932 fixed the world production at 22,500,000 ounces. The silver yield that year was put at 160,000,000 ounces, with the total since 1493, 15,300,000,000 ounces.

Bell Tel. of Pennsylvania

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $1,552,715 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $7.76 a share on 200,000 shares of 6¾ per cent preferred, compared with $1,976,333 or $9.88 a share on preferred in the March quarter of 1932. All the common is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, May 2—Associated Gas & Electric System reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, profit of $13,613,642 after taxes and depreciation, but before interest, preferred dividends of underlying companies, etc., compared with $37,568,112 in 12 months ended March 31, 1932. Gross totaled $96,011,194, compared with $104,123,190.

Alabama Power Co. Shows Good Degree of Stability

Covers Preferred Dividend Requirements in 1932 With Good Margin to Spare—Serves Most Communities in State With Light and Power Needs

By G. R. ERICSON

Discussion has been rife in various quarters as to what effect the inflation program of the Administration will have on public utilities, in view of the fact that their price schedules are fixed or controlled by public commissions.

When the public purchasing power was severely reduced during the deflationary period and commodity prices slumped, the orderly process of fixing rates through public utility bodies stood as a bar against the clamor for cheaper rates.

Now some argue that receipts of a cheaper dollar and heavier outlays to run the business will reduce earnings. The answer is given that larger power requirements due to recovery in general business would produce increased revenues which would offset increased operating costs, particularly as it is known that less than one-third of the revenue dollar is spent for supplies, labor and fuel, exclusive of freight.

Among utility concerns showing a good degree of stability in the last four years is Alabama Power Co., one of the largest utilities in the South. While its report for 1932 issued last month showed a decline of 23 per cent in net income, it covered its preferred dividends with plenty of margin to spare. The common stock, of which there are 3,650,000 shares outstanding, is owned by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

Fills State's Needs

The company's properties are all situated in Alabama, and serve at retail or wholesale most of the domestic and commercial electric needs of the State. It furnishes light and power to close to 500 communities, including Mobile, Montgomery, Anniston, Attalla, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Selma, Talladega, Roanoke, Decatur, Eufaula, Huntsville, Demopolis and the Muscle Shoals district. It sells power in the Birmingham, Bessemer and Athens districts and does the transportation business in five communities.

Incorporated in 1927 as a consolidation of three companies, it acquired by merger and purchase a number of concerns owning undeveloped power sites, reservoirs and operating public utilities, the expansion beginning in 1913 and continuing through 1930. Comparatively recent acquisitions included the Birmingham, Montgomery & Gulf Power Company and the Sheffield Company in 1925; in 1927 several utility properties were bought in southern Alabama, and in 1930 there were added to the system control of Southeastern Production Company, Consumers' Ice Company and Auburn Water Company and the electric distribution system of Phenix City, Ala.

Power From Two Rivers

Alabama Power owns six of the largest hydroelectric developments in the South, having a combined capacity of about 400,000 kilowatts. There are three plants on the Coosa River, the Lay Dam with 64,800 k.w. capacity, the Mitchell Dam with 52,500 k.w. capacity, and the Jordan Dam with 100,000 k.w.

The three plants on the Tallapoosa River have a combined capacity of around 200,000 k.w., with provisions for additional capacity. There is a 70,000 k.w. steam plant at Gorgas, and others at Gadsden, Montgomery and Mobile, giving a total k.w. generating capacity of about 555,000. The company has a contract with the Government to buy the surplus power generated by the Federal-owned Muscle Shoals plant.

The pamphlet report for 1932 shows that gross earnings were $15,583,840, compared with $17,758,443 in 1931. The decline in gross earnings was 12.3 per cent but the decline in expenses and taxes from $7,743,563 to $6,563,750 was better than 15 per cent, indicating better control of costs. Interest on the funded debt was $4,537,732, compared with $4,618,654 the year before. Depreciation deducted was $936,000, which is about the same for the three preceding years.

Covers Preferred Dividends

The net income of $3,455,784 after all charges and taxes was equal to $9.41 a share on the 367,191 shares of combined $7, $6 and $5 preferred stocks outstanding at the close of the year. This compared with $12.27 a share on the combined preferred stocks in 1931.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1932, including $2,763,367 cash and United States certificates of indebtedness at cost, amounted to $6,290,924, and current liabilities were $2,288,427. This compares with cash and United States Government securities of $2,515,541, current assets of $6,380,802, and current liabilities of $2,444,783 on Dec. 31, 1931.

Funded debt is not unusually large for a public utility company, standing at about one-half of the total assets of about $190,000,000. The first 5s, the first lien and refunding 5s and the first and refunding 4½s are all regarded as good investments, with Moody ratings of Aa and A. The preferred stocks which have paid dividends since issuance are over-the-counter stocks, though the $6 preferred is traded in on the New York Curb Exchange.

A Window in Wall Street

Steel

IN marked contrast with the ephemeral run-up of commodity and stock prices last summer, current strength in markets for commodities and stocks has been paralleled by a sharp increase in the activity of heavy industry. Steel operating schedules have approximately doubled since the end of February, supported by large "miscellaneous buying," and pick-up in orders from automobile makers, now more active than a year ago. But the stock market has already done a good job in discounting this revival. United States Steel common is up about 60 per cent in two months and selling at near 50, although nothing has been earned on the common stock for almost a year and a half; Steel preferred is selling to yield less than 3 per cent. The up trend in steel operations is expected at least to slow down for a time, according to the steel trade journals.

* * *

Gold

America's being off the gold standard has already begun to prove embarrassing in several ways. The Administration is now faced with the problem of carrying out its threats against gold holders, in spite of the vehement statements of men of such widely differing political faiths as Senators Borah and Glass about the right of a citizen to own property legitimately acquired. American gold producers are in a tight spot, since Treasury rulings do not allow them to sell their product in a free market. They cannot export it, and the only market is the Treasury. They are thus caught between probable rising costs on the one hand and a legally fixed and artificially low price for their product on the other. The Treasury faces the moral problem of how to meet the pledge of the United States Government, good since the Civil War, to meet its debts in standard gold coin on demand. The gold clause issue is being pressed by foreign owners of American securities who want their gold, and is being significantly discussed by foreign creditors, who want to pay in paper.

* * *

Credit Expansion

Now that the inflation bill is practically assured of passage, the Street is pausing to reflect upon the possibilities. It is not expected that the President will exercise his authority to cut the gold-buying power of the dollar for some time at least. The chance that he will authorize free coinage of silver at a mint par high enough to make it worth while, that is, to put us on a silver standard, is scouted. There remains the greenback route and the route of Reserve System credit expansion. The net effect of either is the same, namely, increase of member banks' excess reserves. But, as last year's experience sadly showed, an increase in member banks' excess reserves, in itself, is no guarantee that safe and willing borrowers can be found. Speculative shares have already risen by from 25 to 100 per cent on the hope that, this time, the measures to stimulate confidence will "take." But with all the talk, there has so far been no inflation yet in the sense of growth of bank portfolios.

* * *

Inflation

It seems likely that for the time at least, the effect of the inflation talk upon the stock market has exhausted itself. The farm relief bill, with the inflation amendment, is now on its routine way through House and conference to the President, and will probably arrive on his desk and be promptly signed at the end of the week. It can hardly be made any more unfavorable to the foreign exchange value of the dollar than it already is. Meantime the President has turned his attention to other means of starting up industrial action. In his speech to the United States Chamber of Commerce on Thursday evening he will probably discuss his proposals for coöperation between industry and the Government, taking the form of government loans to industry, and, on the part of industry, guarantees to increase employment and purchasing of materials and equipment. This turn of Administration attention away from currency matters is likely to strengthen the dollar on the foreign exchanges, thus removing the most direct stimulus to buying of shares in the hope of rising commodity prices. The latter have already risen between 20 and 33 per cent since March. Discussion of how far inflation can go seems to have run rather wild. When the market regains its stride it is very probable that "recovery stocks" rather than "commodity stocks" will be the leaders. H. M. F.

World Cotton Consumption

NEW YORK, May 2—World consumption of all kinds of cotton during March totaled approximately 2,111,000 bales, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, compared with 2,003,000 in February, 2,040,000 in March last year, 1,964,000 two years ago, 2,133,000 three years afo, and 2,218,000 four years ago.

New York, Ontario & Western

New York, Ontario & Western reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, surplus of $305,777 after taxes and charges, equal to 35 cents a share on the 581,139 shares of common, compared with $174,336, or 30 cents a share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, May 2—April brought 257 unfavorable dividend changes, about two-thirds of the number for March, says Standard Statistics Company. There were 25 favorable revisions, compared with 32 in the previous month.

Drastic Money Inflation Not In Treasury Plan

One Investors' Survey Says Federal Open Market Policy to Be Used

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Activities of the United States Treasury, in the opinion of some investment analysts, do not indicate that the Government is contemplating any drastic monetary inflation.

It is pointed out by the anti-inflationists that the Treasury last week announced a new issue of $500,000,000 in three-year 2¾ per cent notes, to be dated today, of which more than half is for new money. It may be wondered, it is added, why so low an interest rate was decided upon for the new issue when inflation uncertainties were so much in the air and when a serious inflation would surely mean high prevailing interest rates.

A Moody survey says a federal open market policy will be vigorously pursued, so as to keep money rates cheap and the Government bond market high, while the low coupon rate on the new offering is "incompatible with the idea that the Administration intends to pursue a progressive and prolonged inflation policy."

"These two points, we think," says the review, "are fair inferences on the evidence of last week's developments. And if they are logical, then this situation must mean for the period that lies just ahead, first, low interest rates; secondly, some calming down of inflation fears, and, thirdly, a better market for long-term corporation bonds of gilt-edge quality as well as for U. S. Government long-term obligations."

The analysts, however, while arguing that recent Treasury offerings seem to forecast an improved outlook for all classes of really high-grade bonds in the immediate future, are not altogether certain how long this better prospect will hold good.

Various banking authorities, at the same time, feel an extended interval of heavy purchases of Government bonds by the Federal Reserve System can be expected, and that, for the moment, no promiscuous dumping of high-grade loans is probable.

Daily Average Oil Output for Country Increases Sharply

TULSA, Okla., May 2 (AP)—Reopening of East Texas oil wells caused the United States' daily average crude oil production last week to shoot up the unprecedented volume of more than 500,000 barrels to 2,525,320 barrels, the Oil & Gas Journal reports. The previous week's advance was 2,014,763 barrels.

East Texas output rose from 191,660 to 689,680 barrels daily, private journal reports advised, on a basis of five full days production and two days partly shut in. Total Texas production was boosted from 733,959 to 1,233,461 barrels.

Oklahoma production climbed from 404,915 to 420,225 barrels.

California output dropped from 479,750 to 476,500 barrels; Kansas increased from 115,360 to 115,840 barrels; Eastern was down 1000 at 105,000 barrels, and Rocky Mountain rose from 72,498 to 73,820 barrels.

New England Power Net Off 21 Per Cent

New England Power Association reports for the first quarter of 1933 a consolidated balance before reserves and common dividends of $1,647,595, compared with $2,086,110 in the corresponding period of 1932, a decrease of $438,515, or 21 per cent. Gross earnings declined from $14,057,155 in the first quarter of 1932 to $12,552,727 in the like period in 1933, reflecting results of the continued adverse business conditions in the territory served.

Additional operating economies have been effected, but taxes continue to increase, and if new forms of taxation, such as the proposed application of the 3 per cent federal tax on gross electric sales to certain classes of customers, become effective, taxes will be still further increased and the association's earnings will be substantially reduced.

Consolidated short-term bank debt has been reduced to $5,200,000. Water conditions are favorable, and there has been relative improvement in kilowatt hour output during the past two or three weeks.

United Gas Improvement Business Now Better

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., May 2—Business is better, and electric output of United Gas Improvement Company's subsidiaries has been showing improvement in recent weeks, President J. E. Zimmermann told stockholders at the annual meeting.

First-quarter revenue from electric sales decreased 8.2 per cent, and from gas sales 8.3 per cent, but there has been a very decided change for the better the last two weeks. In the second quarter to April 15 electric output of U. G. I. subsidiaries decreased 4.7 per cent from last year, while for the April 22 week it increased 1.6 per cent.

Railway & Light Securities

Railway & Light Securities Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income after expenses of $54,163, compared with $118,170 in the like period of 1932. These figures do not include a profit on sales of securities for the first quarter this year of $16,699, or a profit in the first quarter of 1932 of $61,923.

Telephone Bond & Share

NEW YORK, May 2—Telephone Bond & Share Company's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net profit of $232,671 after federal taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary dividends, minority interest, etc., compared with $1,139,726 in 1931.

Canadian Rail Pay Cut Is Protested

Ottawa, May 2

SENATOR MURDOCK, on behalf of Canadian rail employees, protested the majority report of the Board of Conciliation, which recommended a further 10 per cent reduction in wages of running trades, or a total reduction of 20 per cent from the basic rate of two years ago.

It is likely that representatives of unions and railroads will confer again to seek an amicable settlement with the railroads' position strengthened by the decision of the Conciliation Board.

A year ago this took place, with agreement finally on the first 10 per cent cut but a compromise on the effective date.

Good Statements Are Made by Two British Concerns

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Prosperous balance sheets have just gladdened the eyes of shareholders of two major British industrial concerns in widely different fields—anthracite coal and automobiles.

"Our collieries have worked practically full-time during the year, and we show a record in production and close to our best results in profits," says Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, chairman of the Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries Limited, a £9,500,000 mining concern with properties situated chiefly in Wales, at its annual general meeting.

Morris Motors, Ltd., published its results almost simultaneously. This is a £5,000,000 company, which declared a net profit of £912,674 for the last year.

Sir William R. Morris, presiding at the annual meeting, said: "Our volume of sales during the period under review was substantially greater in the home market than for the preceding 12 months, and I am happy to be able to tell you that this company has played its part in developing the export trade of the country, for our export sales of cars during 1932 was very greatly in excess of those of the previous year."

Dividends

General Motors Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable June 12 to holding of record May 11. The usual quarterly disbursement of $1.25 a preferred share was also voted. It is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 10.

Standard Oil of Indiana declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

California Oil Output Off

LOS ANGELES, May 2—California oil production eased off 4850 barrels a day to an estimated 474,050 the final week of April, says California Oil World. All fields held near their usual month-end levels except three or four in Los Angeles Basin where underage due to the earthquake shutdown is being made up.

Wants Inquiry Into Harriman Bank Extended

Depositors' Counsel Says Clearing House Should Stand Investigation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 2—Coincident with further promotion of the plan to pay depositors in the closed Harriman National Bank and Trust Company 50 per cent of their deposits, Mr. Emil Schlesinger, counsel for a group of depositors of the bank, has appealed to the Senate committee investigating the Harriman bank failure to enlarge the scope of its inquiry into the situation in relation to the alleged guarantee of the New York Clearing House Association to stand back of the bank.

Following approval by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of a loan of about $9,000,000 against the assets of the bank, it was reported that officials of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, which will take charge of the disbursements, hoped to begin paying the depositors some of their money later this week. Final papers authorizing the payment are still being awaited from Washington, it was said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Schlesinger, in a letter to Senator Hunter D. Stephens, chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which is investigating the failure of the Harriman bank, asserted that additional evidence had been uncovered supporting the claim that the New York Clearing House Association had accepted responsibility for the safety of the depositors' funds in that institution. The additional evidence, according to the letter, was contained in a communication from Mr. George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to the comptroller of currency, and initialed by Mr. George W. Davison, present chairman of the clearing house committee.

"It is perfectly obvious that the Clearing House Association, ever since July, 1932, lulled the Government into a sense of false security with its repeated guarantees that it stood behind the Harriman bank then known by it to be in an insolvent condition," Mr. Schlesinger's letter says.

"The Government owes a duty to itself and to all of the depositors of the Harriman bank to investigate fully and fairly all of the facts, including the failure of the clearing house to carry out its guarantee to the Harriman National Bank to the grave detriment of its vast number of depositors."

Calumet & Hecla Loss

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, an operating loss of $604,536 before depreciation and depletion. This compares with an operating loss in the initial 1932 quarter of $225,261. There are 2,005,502 shares outstanding. Net loss after depreciation and depletion was $1,123,996 compared with $379,376 in the corresponding quarter of 1932.

GUIDEPOSTS
to the European Traveler

When you are touring Europe, you will welcome the friendly assistance of the Monitor Advertising Information Bureaus, in the four cities indicated above.

English-speaking attendants are ready to give you authentic information and to answer intelligently perplexing travel questions.

The following services are available:

1. Guidance to reliable hotels or pensions having rates within your budget.
2. Information about shops, restaurants, theaters, historical and scenic places, the best routes of travel, etc.
3. Assistance in making travel reservations.
4. Facilities for reading and writing.

Why not save this advertisement for future reference?

The Christian Science Monitor

Home Building and Gardening

Design of the Rock Bank

Effective Treatment of the One-Time Grass Slope

By EGBERT HANS, Landscape Architect.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE two extremes in rock gardening are represented by the elaborate, carefully designed rock gardens of a large estate, and the rock garden bank, which all over the United States is taking the place of the one-time grass slope.

It is evident that the small and usually uniform bank did not generally suggest any possibilities of design or "lay out." Yet with a little effort and considerable thought, even the smallest slope can be made into a "rock garden" instead of being merely a bank dotted with rocks and planted with rock plants.

After all, when one substitutes for the smooth velvetlike green turf, a covering of rough stones and various trimmings of highly colored plants, it seems only logical that the shape of the bank should be somewhat changed to conform to the new dress. Moreover, one should be able to "go into" any garden, to walk, work and to examine plants at close range—especially tiny rock plants, and even a small bank garden can be made accessible.

First of all, if your bank is of the "railroad slope" type make it as irregular in outline and grade as is practicable.

Remodeling the Contour

This does not require as much labor as you may think, for every shovelful of earth that you take out and place somewhere else does a double job—a negative and positive one, as it were—of lowering and raising, of narrowing and widening, as the case may be, provided you carefully plan your remodeling scheme. While doing this "remodeling," divide the slope in two minor slopes, separated by a shelflike narrow walk. Then cut one or more shallow valleys from the upper level to the shelf and from the shelf to the bottom, preferably at different locations.

These valleys are locations for steps or stairways, to be made of flat flags or stones. Where the steps meet the shelf, broaden the latter somewhat into a sort of landing, and widen the steps slightly as you near the bottom. All this will help to increase the bank's irregularity and give it the appearance of a ravine.

Before and while doing this, it would be well to study the topography of some neighborhood ravine, not necessarily to make an exact replica, but to interpret the natural character of line and form, of the rock outcrop and of the planting which drapes, covers and frames the rocks and ledges. True art is not mere photographic copying but a true interpretation of nature's salient characteristics.

Your bank has now different levels. It is no longer smooth but cut into steps. It has miniature cliffs and valleys, some rather steep and sharp, others gentle and rounded. All this suggests logical locations for stones, so that the latter need not look as if they had been dropped at random from a giant's airplane.

You will place rocks where they appear needed, and you will select each rock for its particular purpose and location: some to hold or "retain" the shelf or walk, others to flank the steps, especially at the bottom. Where the bank is quite steep or clifflike, retain it by flat sharp-edged stones shelved horizontally into the bank, from which they protrude far enough to cast deep shadows. If and where you make the walk curve, place a large rock or boulder inside the curve to make it appear that you "went around" it for expediency's sake; any rock garden should convey the impression that the rocks were there, long before you decided to make a rock garden.

Prevent Effect of Washouts

Do not use too many rocks: one large one is more effective than a dozen cobble stones. Sink them deep enough in the ground to give the impression of rock outcrop rather than that of a stone collection gathered with great effort. Keep in mind the danger of washouts caused by heavy rains. All level spaces should be graded backward from the general slope and the water distributed in its parallel direction. All rocks should be set slightly backward to retain water in the planting spaces. Do not set rocks on edge but replace them as they were found in their original position whenever possible.

When modeling a rock garden it is well to discard all instincts and sense of balance and symmetry: do not do things in pairs and do not duplicate effects. If the project seems difficult to visualize, make a small clay model of your bank as it is, and remodel it to give it some design. Then duplicate this model on the grounds. You will find this a helpful and fascinating procedure.

So much for the framework of the rock garden bank which you are now ready to plant. It is quite likely that your bank may not offer the great variety of "living conditions" required by the immense variety of rock plants and alpine plants.

It is therefore best to begin with some of the hardier varieties of rock plants. From a pictorial standpoint, rock plants may be divided in two main groups: the low matted cushionlike plants and those of a more individual appearance and character.

Among the former are the well known Phlox subulata the Aubretias, the alyssums, the Cerastium, Calamintha alpina and others. They are most effective in the larger areas between rocks closely following the slope's contour and when in bloom, like a stroke of the paintbrush. They should also be used on the top of walls and banks like cushions, and along the edges of the walk where they soften its outlines.

The individual rock plants look best at the base of stones, where their tiny petals make charming silhouettes against rock ledge or the foliage of dwarf evergreens used to frame the rocks. Their type is represented by the well known Columbines, the Anemone pulsatilla, the dwarf asters like the Mauve cushion and very many more which you should collect gradually so that you may watch them and provide for them comfortable lodgings.

Vertical Accents

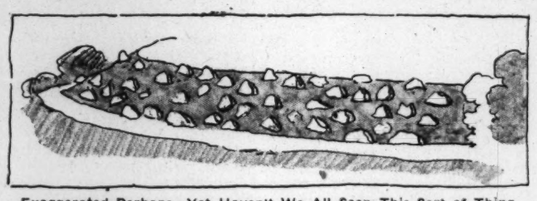
Make generous use of the dwarf evergreens inside and large evergreens outside the rock garden. Place yews and junipers back of and beside large rocks to bring out the color and texture of both plants and rocks. Introduce a vertical element by planting some cedars—or if the bank is small—some of the smaller Arborvitæs. Make sure of a proper balance between the highly colored rock plants and a more permanent frame work of evergreen and rock-plant foliage, remembering also that most rock plants bloom in the early spring and that therefore the framework must be ample.

Provide a logical way into and "way out of" your rock garden even if it is a bank, for the rock garden while a unit by itself, should be part of and connected with a complete and well-studied garden and home-grounds development.

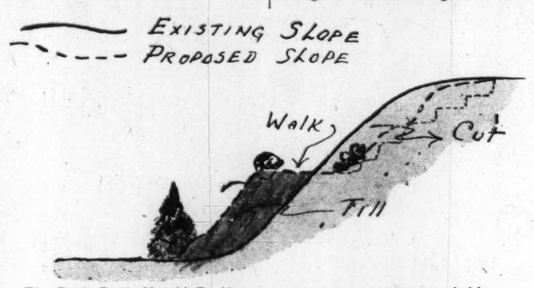
RUNNING SOON—"Building the Rockery Bank."

All Three Drawings by Egbert Hans for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

With Little Labor but Considerable Thought the Bank or Slope Can Be Designed and Built Into a Rock Garden.



Exaggerated Perhaps—Yet Haven't We All Seen This Sort of Thing Built and Planted by the Owner for a "Rock Garden"?



The Rock Bank Should Be Unevenly Terraced in Order to Achieve Greater Contour Interest.

Window Box Gardening

Philadelphia

Those of us who live in the city often forget that even though we do not own a foot of earth we too may have a garden.

A window box garden is as appropriate for the little white Cape Cod cottage nestling among the trees as it is for the high-up window of a city apartment. It need not be an elaborate one, and may contain flowers to suit any taste.

There are fine "self-watering" boxes on the market, and for the home carpenter a simple box is not hard to make. Strong boards, a few nails or screws, a little paint and the thing is done. Boards from a stout packing case will serve, or a trip to a lumber yard where they will saw the lengths for you. The only other things required are sturdy braces for the box to rest upon and ingenuity in making it safe for the democracy that walks below.

The boards to be used should be sawed to the required length and holes about the size of a dime should be bored in the bottom boards of the box to allow for drainage. When the box is put together it may be painted any gay shade that the owner chooses—such as white, woodland green, or brilliant orange.

In the bottom of the completed box place a layer about two inches thick of broken stones and pebbles. The rest is filled with ordinary garden soil with a little coarse sand mixed with it and a good commercial fertilizer. As for planting, petunias and rock bindwood which hang over the side of the box and blow in the breezes are always favorites. The gay orange of nasturtiums and deep blue of lobelia offer another delightful combination. One of the climbing vines may be planted in the ends of the box and trained up the sides of the window or allowed to hang gracefully over the edge.

The owner of a little garden, who does most of the planning and planting himself, should know the importance of planting quantities of summer bulbs for good color effect and as space economizers, as bulbs do not take up so much room in the garden as do the perennial and biennial plants.

Wouldst Dwell in Marble Halls?

Houses of the Future Series—5

By LESLIE HARRIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF YOUR castle in the air has been a marble palace which you can never hope to possess, or if you want the most for the least money, there is a model house at the forthcoming Century of Progress exposition here which should have a special message for you. The message it will carry is that dwelling in marble halls need no longer be merely a dream, if you are willing to use a composition which is made of waste stone ground up and put together again to make what is called by the trade name of Rostone.

The Rostone house planned for the Century of Progress exposition's Home and Industrial Arts Exhibit, according to Mr. Joseph C. Folsom, director of this section, is outstanding because of the generous proportions it offers for its comparatively low cost of around $5000. The secret is that Rostone, while passing as an acceptable substitute for stone or marble, is one of the least expensive of modern building materials. Said to be less expensive than brick for exteriors, and than plaster for interiors, it makes more house for less money.

The world's fair house will have not only an all stone exterior but stone hall and staircase as well. Rostone, according to Mr. Folsom, is unique among building materials, being quite different from other stone composition products in that it does not have to be baked. It is made from crushed Indiana limestone waste mixed with crushed shale to which a very little water is added and whatever coloring is desired, and pressed into one-half-inch-thick sheets. The standard size is 18 by 24 inches although eventually it is planned to make larger sizes. The sheets, or blocks, if one prefers to use that term instead, are attached to a steel framework by means of bolts which are cast into them, and held fast by nuts attached on the inside of the frame. A special kind of steel frame, which is supplied by the Indiana Bridge Company, is required. While this is in a sense an experimental house, according to Mr. Folsom, the people who are building it, Rostone, Inc., and the bridge company, have already proved that it is practical.

Rostone can be made in any color desired and finished either with a dull or polished surface. If color is particularly desired, it is thus preferable to real stone, which has limitations in that direction, while it is also easier to handle.

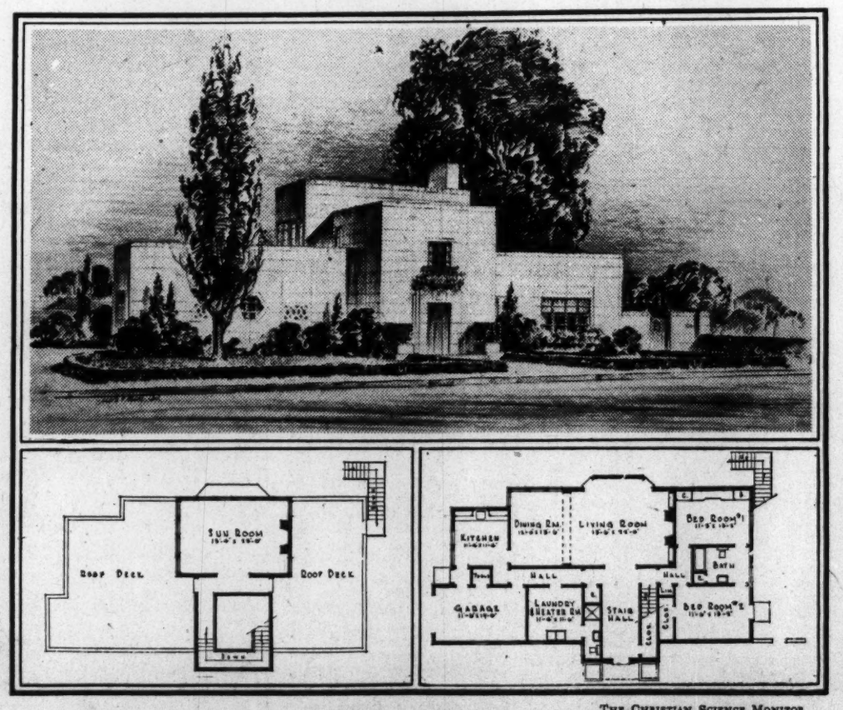
This miniature stone mansion, designed to give as impressive an appearance as possible for $5000, is in reality a bungalow with a solarium on the roof, which gives it the appearance of a two-story house. The first floor has a living room, dinette, two bedrooms, bath, kitchen, garage and laundry room.

Inside and out, it will be modern in feeling. Straight lines, square corners, in fact, the feeling of a number of different sized cubicles grouped together, characterize the outside. The exterior will be of buff finish, smooth and dull. The hall and staircase will be of dull finish also, to give the necessary feeling of warmth. Color, however, is as yet undecided. Rostone, polished, will appear again in the bathroom, and dull, again in the fireplaces.

As a contrast, the living room is to be all of wood. Wood mosaic floors and paneled walls, long panels reaching from floor to ceiling. Outside of this, the remainder of the interior, at time of writing, had not completely crystallized.

The interior of such a house opens up enormous possibilities in the way of modern design and furnishings, and Mr. Thomas E. Smith, designing engineer, of the Howell Company here, who is working on the interior plans, visualizes an application of metal furniture, indirect lighting, and other modern developments, wherever possible. For the dinette, for instance, he is planning to use a modern dining table which can be broken up into card tables, carried to the porch or lawn, or to other parts of the house. The sun room and outside terraces upstairs will also have metal furniture. A designer of metal furniture himself, Mr. Smith believes that this new product of the machine will come more into its own during the fair. The metal furniture to be featured in his interior, however, is not going to be merely an imitation of wood, but is going to be an out-and-out frank use of metal finishes. He believes that what he will show in the Rostone house will not seem either odd or out of place, but in this very modern setting, will express both style, comfort and beauty. In contrast to the metal furniture, however, fine wood pieces will be used in the bedrooms and elsewhere.

NEXT WEEK—Experimental "Design for Living."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Drawing and Plans of the Rostone House, One of Eight Houses Forming a Special Exhibit at the Century of Progress, Chicago. Walter Scholer, Architect, Lafayette, Indiana.

Hobbies and Hints

A Family Affair

Denver, Colo.

Dear Friends:

Surely, there is no finer hobby that a family can have collectively than a garden. My husband shows it to anyone who cares to enjoy it with him, the children spend their happiest hours there, and to me it is a beautiful, quiet refuge where I may read a book, sew a bit, or even bring such work as the preliminary preparation of meals.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Corner of the Swimming Pool.

The loveliest thing about a garden is the way it grows from year to year. Our garden started some 19 years ago when as a newly married couple we built our home on a plot of ground 100 feet by 125 feet.

At first we planted a lawn, a few shrubs and flowers, hoping that some day we should have a real garden. During the war we raised an abundance of vegetables, but these, later, gave place to more lawn and flowers and a few fruit trees. All this time our garden, like Topsy, just grew. However, we weren't altogether satisfied with what we had achieved, so one fine day we decided we needed a plan.

A landscape gardener was consulted. He suggested that we use what we had as a nucleus, and that we place the pool and rock garden, which we wanted, in a corner that had seemed particularly unsatisfactory. We asked him to take charge of making the pool and placing the rocks, and decided to make all other changes ourselves.

In digging the pool the soil was thrown up in back to form a hill. A snapshot was taken of a natural rock formation in the near-by mountains, and then these stones were placed in our artificial hillside just as they were in nature. The result was perfect. A plumber ran a pipe to the top of these rocks. The little stream of water from the invisible pipe reminds one of a delightful little spring trickling down over the stones.

Blue spruce trees, juniper, mountain spirea, lovely columbines, alpine asters, harebells, and many other mountain flowers were planted. The result has been a most beautiful foreground for the splendid view of the Rockies which loom up above our own spruce trees. We feel that we have brought a bit of our beloved mountains into our own back yard. The heart-shaped pool, originally intended for lilies, has become a delightful little swimming pool for the children. And what fun they have had in it!

There is quite a big open space which welcomes our glorious Colorado sunshine and makes for spaciousness in the garden. In this spot we've placed some holes and made a miniature golf course.

A lovely rose bed adds a charming picture in another part of the garden and a half-hidden lane leads to the tiny playhouse with its own little flower beds and sandpile.

A variety of color has been attained in the foliage by the use of Newport plums, Russian olive trees, golden elderberry, snowberry, mock orange, sumac, tamarix, cedars, and many others. When the shrubs are green they form a complete wall around our yard, giving it seclusion and privacy. Consequently the first warm days of summer entice us to forsake our indoor dining room for the wonderful out-of-door one, protected by its huge gayly colored umbrella.

At night soft hidden lights make it seem to us like the most enchanting spot in the world. Even in winter the moonlight makes it like a bit of fairyland.

Perhaps, we love our garden so because each of us has had a part in its development. Our five children began to dig, plant, and weed with their father almost as soon as they could walk, and now the older ones have taken over almost the entire care of it. I'm sure it has brought something fine and good into their lives. And to each of them the love of their garden has become an intrinsic and vital part of the meaning of home.

(Mrs.) E. D. S.

Growing Gardenias

Dear Friends:

Akron, Ohio

In appreciation of all the lovely garden experiences that I have read and so much enjoyed on the Home Building and Gardening page, I should like to share an interesting venture that I have had.

Several years ago while visiting in California I became enamored of their beautiful gardenia blossoms which grow there in such perfection and abundance. Upon my return home I immediately looked up all the information I could glean on the culture of these exquisite flowering plants, with a view to growing them in my own home as house plants. I found that there is not much written on the culture of gardenias, but from different florists I finally learned their requirements; whereupon I ordered a gardenia plant from a grower of gardenias. The species is Gardenia Veitchii or Cape Jasmine. I ordered it in June I think it was, summering and wintering it in my own home where I have no greenhouse facilities. I always gave it the sunniest window and an abundance of water.

Gardenias require, I learned, an acid soil which is attained by mixing some peat moss and decayed oak leaves in the soil in which they are potted. One other thing essential and necessary to their growth is a weekly spraying with the garden hose to keep them free from insects.

During the winter months this plant responded to my tender care by a beautiful growth of glossy foliage and elicited many admiring remarks from friends. Then during the month of January numerous tiny flower-buds appeared. In May came the miracle of bloom—some two dozen of double white, deliciously scented leathery blossoms.

These blossoms were happily shared with blossom-loving friends, who marveled that gardenias could be grown as house plants. I must confess that I had some hesitancy in cutting the blooms as it seemed to take quite a large spray from the plant each time did so. But what a joy, this same plant this year has had some 70 flower buds, and notice that on the branches that were cut back two flower branches appear. The flowers are borne in succession over a period of weeks, so that the pleasure this plan gives is long drawn out. My "one ewe lamb" having done so admirably I have now added to my possessions and have a flock of seven handsome gardenia plants, all well budded and promising much for the season.

(Mrs.) M. T. W.

Horse-Radish Hints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gentofte, Denmark

Horse-radish is used very much in Denmark for sauces to serve with fish or fowl, and the cultivating of it has become an art in that country, for the thongs must be of regular size and length, not twisted or knotted as often found in the garden of the amateur grower. Inquiries were made as to how this pungent condiment could be grown to such perfection, and the inquirer was told that it was often grown in drain pipes or in ridges of deeply worked soil with the addition of well decayed manure. If pipes are used, those about three inches across are chosen, similar to those used for draining land. The pipes are stood on end in a bed of clay in a group. A crown of horse-radish is dropped into each, and the pipes filled up with good soil, the whole banked up with soil to the top of the group to hold the pipes together and to conserve moisture. By removing the pipes as the roots are required and shaking out the soil, straight thongs will be obtained. If planted in ridges, select straight roots from 6 to 12 inches in length, furnished with a crown. If a number of rootlets adhere, scrape the sides of the root with a dull knife, without injuring the skin of the piece intended to be grown. The roots should be planted nine inches apart, with one foot between the ridges, and three to four inches below the surface of the ground. Growth will make its way through by the spring if planted in the autumn, and there will be an abundant crop.

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6 PERENNIAL (3 Phlox, 3 Delphinium) $1

10 Dwarf ROCK GARDEN IRIS....$1

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SPECIAL OFFER Blue Lily of the Nile

Introduced for the first time. Absolutely hardy. Foliage iris-like, with showy cluster-head blooms of true Nile-blue.

3 for $1.75—12 for $5—100 for $40

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Best since 1873. Famous for long wear. Many of our screens have lasted 40 years and more. Now by ordering direct from factory you can have these famous Burrowes Rustless Screens at a real saving. Write today for information—easy instructions for ordering, measuring and costs of all types—windows, doors, porches, sleeping porches. No obligation. SEND POSTCARD NOW. Give approximate number of windows needing screens. The Burrowes Corporation, 1 Spring Street, Portland, Maine.

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125 Gladiolus $2

Large flowering bulbs delivered free in U. S. Many varieties, a colorful assortment, including pastel, orchid and smoky shades. Giant types, with cultural directions. Also 100 smaller blooming bulbs of above varieties, prepaid in U. S. for.. $1.00

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Homer F. Chase, Nashua, N. H.

Iowa Farm Riots Laid to Land Cost In Boom Period

Attempts to Slow Down Machinery to Demand Develop Friction

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 2 (AP)—Behind the uprising which sent national guardsmen into northwestern Iowa counties is a story of the post-war land price boom and 15 years of efforts to slow the high-speed agricultural machine of World War days down to a pace approximating consumption demands.

Farm prices for choice Iowa land soared to $200, $300 and even more an acre after the war. With loose credit and plentiful money, expansion was the watchword and farm owners mortgaged their property as they sought to extend their holdings and to install the latest farm machinery.

Off to a rush that received impetus from the stock market boom agriculture borrowed on the strength of $1 a bushel corn and corresponding prices for other commodities.

The reckoning came with the steady drop in prices which forced farmers to pay off these obligations with receipts from corn sold at as low as a dime a bushel.

Unrest developed, marked successively by farm strikes, picketing of highways to prevent the marketing of commodities at the low prices, and finally the disorders due to attempts to prevent sales of property to satisfy mortgages.

Martial Law Retained In Two Iowa Counties

LE MARS, Iowa, May 2 (AP)—With 91 farm disturbance suspects in custody and one accidentally wounded soldier in a hospital at Denison, national guardsmen continued today to control two western Iowa districts under martial lay, as a result of recent rioting by farmers fighting mortgage foreclosures.

Fifty-seven persons were arrested in Plymouth and surrounding counties. Thirty more are in jail in Crawford County, one of whom is a woman. Four were apprehended in a Sioux City residence by a special squad of soldiers for allegedly inciting sentiment against the rule of the military.

As the suspect list mounted, announcement was made of a military council which will assume jurisdiction in preliminary hearings for the prisoners and prepare evidence for trial in the civil courts. The Council of Four Men will function in both districts.

City Council Asked To Ban Rent Cards

Charges that welfare work in Boston had developed into a "racket" were fired at the Boston City Council yesterday during discussions over an order calling for the abolition of the so-called "rent cards" which landlords must sign every rent day before aid seekers can be helped by the city.

Councilor John I. Fitzgerald insisted that many people were receiving aid because they were relatives of men in public office. He said he knew of a woman and her three sons, all of whom were on the welfare roll. The council passed the "rent card" order on the claim that the cards compelled individuals to inform their landlords that they were receiving city aid.

Other orders passed placed the city on record as opposed to the Governor's proposed $25,000,000 revenue raising plan and to the plan to discontinue the North Ferry. An order also was adopted for the special election, June 13, to vote for delegates to the State liquor convention. Polls will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Boston Art Notes

Nellie Thompson

The third of a trio of exhibitions of sculpture by women may be seen at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Nellie Thompson differs from Miss Paeff and Mrs. Ladd, seen elsewhere in the city, in her emphasis upon fanciful statuary. Portraits play a lesser rôle in her repertoire.

Mrs. Thompson seems at her best when she employs modeling for decorative purposes; for example, in the fountain. She exhibits imagination and exercises freedom in developing an idea. Sea maids, nymphs, allegorical creatures count among her subjects, and they are seen in moments of spirited dance, elaborately poised. They wave veils, and sway gracefully. Mrs Thompson models their forms with ease, giving way to the resilient texture of the clay.

The portraits find their models in thoughtful, poetic moods. Mrs. Thompson tries to evince the loftiest characteristics. She evades all heavier or earthy aspects. She is a romantic. Many of the portrayals are done in the more difficult medium of low-relief. She works in the diminished grading with appropriate logic and sensitiveness. One portrayal of "A 'Cello Player" is particularly pleasing.

There is a bird bath, encircled by a ring of birds, wings outstretched. This is probably the most vigorous of Mrs. Thompson's works and helps to substantiate our theory that sculptors exhibit greatest power in depicting animals and birds. Besides, there are diminutive sculptures, including book ends.

Junior League

The annual display, called "Arts and Crafts and Hobbies, 1933," may be seen at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. There is an assemblage of works including tooled leather, needlework, portfolios, decorated trays, textile designs, mural designs, rag dolls, pottery.

Some of the handicraft, such for example as the needlepoint chairs, is of the first order, excellently wrought, expertly carried out. Other things are manifestly hobbies, picked up on occasion,

D. A.

Australians Like American Handles

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

AUSTRALIAN bushmen have a prejudice against ax handles made of local timber, according to evidence given before the tariff board here. A timber merchant who claimed that Australian wood was suitable for the purpose said that a great many bushmen would use nothing but American hickory.

The Victorian Axemen's Association presented a petition to the tariff board urging a reduction of duties, and adding that it was dangerous for axmen to use Australian handles in their work because they were not reliable.

Radio Programs

Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "World Courts."
7:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 "Song Weavers."
8:50 "Hum and Strum," popular vocal.
9:00 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners": sketch.
10:30 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy": violin soloist; string orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 "Hear Ye! Hear Ye! Hear Ye!"
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 Sam Jack Jaufman, jazz king.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van, songs.
7:15 NBC, Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress exposition.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs": sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, Walter Damrosch Symphonic Concert; Charles Hackett, tenor soloist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout, news.
11:15 Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 NBC, "The New Deal," Mr. William O'Neil, tire manufacturer.
11:45 NBC, Mary Steele, soprano.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist," interview.
5:15 CBS, "Dancing Echoes" program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy": child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance," presenting "Gypsy Nina."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California's Melodies: Claudette Colbert; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater: "The Kickers' Club," with Solly Ward and orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan, tenor.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Elizabeth Barthiell; orchestra.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk, "The Lure of New Hampshire."
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "A Half Hour with the Masters"; Mozart's "Symphony in G Minor," Chicago Symphony Orchestra.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Address, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at International Chamber of Commerce banquet.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:45 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's "Twilight Express."
6:45 Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Betty and Bob.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:00 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—Address, Mayor Curley
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Announcements; news; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3.15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Quebec Plant Set Up To Can Gaspe Salmon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Gaspe salmon, long a table delicacy in the fresh state, is now available in canned form. A plant has just been established in Quebec, beside the St. Augustine River on the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 2000 cases have already been packed. Next year the operators expect to pack about 5000 cases.

The canning is done under Quebec Government supervision, and uniform pack of the highest quality and flavor is said to be obtained. The fish are caught and packed on the same day.

Leaders in House Restrict Debate Of Inflation Bill

Special Rule to Prevent Meddling and Assure Prompt Passage

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 2—Acting with extreme caution, House leadership today brought in an iron-clad rule which will protect the controlled-inflation provision of the farm bill from any embarrassing amendments and assure its final adoption at the end of six hours' debate.

Some leaders were hoping to hold the House in session until the time limit today, and get the matter out of the way once for all, but it was considered more likely that the final decision would be deferred until tomorrow.

In the meantime the conference which will have to be held to iron out differences between House and Senate on 82 minor amendments to the agricultural provisions of the bill will have to wait until the House is to concur in the inflation amendment, but disagree in the others and ask for a conference.

Democratic leaders occasioned general surprise by their extreme caution in the inflation procedure. It was assumed that an overwhelming majority of the House favored the triple grant of permissive currency manipulation authority conferred on the President.

The special rule method was devised yesterday after Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, Republican leader, prevented immediate consideration under unanimous consent. At that time he demanded consideration of the inflation amendment under the five-minute rule, a procedure which would have opened the highly controversial and delicate inflation provision to any form of amendment. Democratic leaders refused. It was then that they fell back on the special rule method as preferable to the more risky suspension procedure.

Despite the delay, passage of the entire farm bill including the inflation provision was so generally accepted as certain by the end of the week that Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced that he had asked all Governors to set up state advisory committees to take part in administration of the Farm Relief Act.

His action was prompted by the lateness of the season and the desire of the Administration to apply the reduction in crop production features of the bill to this year's crop. Unless it is put into operation immediately it would not have any effect on the agricultural situation for another year—a delay which might seriously generally impede the entire Administration attack on economic conditions which largely depends for its effectiveness on a concerted simultaneous movement along agricultural, industrial and financial lines.

M. I. T. Guests to See Smash of Fuselage

The small boy who gets a thrill out of taking a discarded alarm clock apart between two rocks, or delights in smashing the burned-out electric light bulbs, would probably be in his element at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on May 6 when a 12-foot duralumin cylinder will be battered to destruction.

The duralumin cylinder, which weighs 410 pounds and is constructed along the lines of an airplane fuselage, will be subjected to pressure from testing machine in connection with studies of the properties of all-metal planes.

The test is one of the demonstrations to be presented in the testing materials laboratory during open house. Experiments in photo-elasticity as well as tests to determine the hardness of various metals will be carried out.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOME work desired by a shut-in; addressing envelopes by hand, or plain sewing, etc. MISS ELIZABETH BRINEMON, Box 375, Fox Lake, Illinois.

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APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 1125 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton—1-room alcove and 2-room apts., refrigeration, $35 to $40 month. ALG. 9405.

BALTIMORE, MD., 3515 Forest Park Ave.—Second floor duplex apartments, 5 rooms and nook. Liberty 2589.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Fenway, small kitchenette suites; low rentals. 304 Hemenway Street.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., West End Avenue—Convenient 4 rooms, outside, corner, 2 bedrooms; summer or suitable arrangement; low rental. Schuyler 4-8921. Write Box P-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

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LADIES' HANDBAGS—Making, Repairing, Remounting. MARIE POUGET, 202 W. 80th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-5055.

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EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

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MONITOR readers cordially invited to inspect splendid display Bedroom, Dining and Living Room furniture; May special, Simmons Mattress and Box Spring, $27.75. MARIE SYDNEY HAYES, 147 East 32nd St., N. Y. C.

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SCOTLAND

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(Continued)

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GLASGOW, C. 1

Daily Features

All Nature

Short-Tailed Shrew

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the wee beasties we occasionally find burrowing in the garden is the little short-tailed shrew. In general size and shape it is akin to the mole. In the eastern part of North America it is the most numerous mammal, despite evidence which housewives might wish to present to prove that the mouse should share such honors.

Out in the woodlot or along the banks of the brook are favorite places for these little creatures to burrow. J. W. P. of Port Jarvis, N. Y., writes that he is bothered by their burrowing under his cellar. "Some people have told me the eat vegetables, too, and they seem to eat carrots and potatoes in our cellar and so are destructive and troublesome. Our farm bureau people do not seem to understand them fully and we cannot drive them out."

Why drive them out? Hear their record. They drive away mice. They are clean, omnivorous creatures that prefer such things as earthworms, sowbugs, snails, insects, wild fruits, nuts, etc. Occasionally, when hard pressed for food, they may nibble a bit in the garden or at stored food in the cellar, but wouldn't the sowbugs and insects they normally feed upon do even more nibbling?

The shrew's one bad habit is burrowing around in a hit-or-miss fashion on the lawn. This habit often leads to confusion among those who hardly know the difference between a mole, a mouse, and a shrew.

The short-tailed shrew is readily recognized by a short tail and a black stripe through the eye. It is about four inches long, smoky brown above and dull gray beneath. Some of the shrews are the smallest of all mammals, but the short-tailed member is the largest of the group unless you want to count tails, in which case the water shrew is largest.

In Lighter Vein

An Off Day

A firm advertised for a girl clerk, and the next morning hundreds of applicants arrived. So numerous were they that the chief told the office boy to admit no more.

Shortly after this an aggressive woman arrived, and, pushing her way past the others, asked to see the chief. By this time the office boy had grown deaf to all protestations and had but one answer.

"Not today, madam," he said.

"But I'm his wife," said the woman.

"Not today, madam," was the inexorable reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Solution

The engaged pair were talking over the future.

"Darling," she said, "when we are married you'll have a woman in the house who really knows how to cook."

He looked surprised.

"But, dearest," he said happily, "I didn't know that you were a good cook."

She shrugged her shoulders.

"I'm not," came her reply, "but when we're married my mother is going to live with us."—*Grit.*

Generous

Sarah and her little brother Benny wistfully eyed two cakes on the kitchen table. Soon their mother came in and gave one to each of the children. Eagerly they began to nibble away. Suddenly Sarah stopped:

"Mother," she said, "you haven't yet tasted this delicious cake yourself. Take a piece of Benny's and see how good it is."—*Unidentified.*

Now It Can Be Told

"Daddy, what is a heathen country?"

"Some place where they have no army or navy."

The Reason

"Mr. McCall, I bocht sax hens this forenoon an' ye've only sent five; where's ma ither bird?"

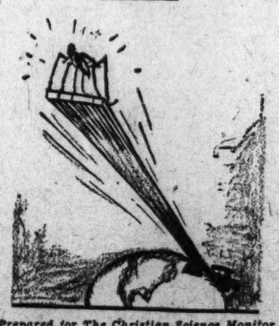
"Ah, she'll be along the nicht. Ye see she disna lay till afternoon."

Oof!

He: "I think absence makes the heart grow fonder."

She. "I believe presents are more convincing."

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With a lever 10,000 miles long, a mosquito could lift a seven-passenger automobile.

Ad-O-Grams No. 10

Published: April 4

Answers

1. Pickwick Hotel.
2. Traymore Hotel.
3. Home Savings Bank.
4. Stevens Hotel.
5. Cunningham Tubes (Morton Downey).
6. Canada Dry.
7. Paxton Park.

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L. May, Brooklyn.
Mrs. L. K. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. H. MacNeely, Philadelphia.
W. E. Joselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
G. W. Derby, Randolph, Mass.
Miss R. Marshall, Towaco, N. J.
W. H. Plummer Jr., New York City.
Mrs. S. Bromley, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. M. F. Barrett, Melrose, Mass.
Miss B. Holcourt, Chestnut Hill, Mass
J. R. Aikenhead, New York City.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit.
C. E. Esimann, Wyomissing, Penna.
Mrs. E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
J. C. Bush, Roaring Spring, Penna.
R. R. Marshall, Indianapolis.
J. A. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
Miss M. L. Meader, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. A. M. Watters, Douglaston, L. I.
A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
J. Myers, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. M. E. Millett, Springfield, Mass.
The Stewart Family, Ridgewood, L. I.
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J. Bassemir, Minneola, N. Y.
A. Caffoz, Boston.
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E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
S. B. McCarthy, New York City.
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J. Staman, Sioux City, Iowa.
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O. L. Templeton, Aberdeen, S. Dak.
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Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Miss L. I. Nicklas, Brooklyn.
Mrs. E. H. Morrison, Chicago.
Mrs. C. Cook, Brooklyn.
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L. E. Shiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss E. G. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. E. N. Hossman, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. A. M. Travers, Gary, Ind.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Miss A. Fritz, Burlington, Iowa.
J. L. Boone, Schenectady.
Miss C. Cross, Milwaukee.
C. Brelsford, Dayton, Ohio.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
Miss M. Carder, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss M. Waldron, New York City.
Mrs. M. R. Plato, Muskogee, Okla.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Miss M. E. West, Chicopee Falls.
W. H. Westphal, Chicago.
Miss M. Terry, New York City.
F. S. Thompson, Independence, Kan.
Miss L. M. Hirsch, Cincinnati.
Mrs. A. E. Faust, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. G. Ali, Chicago.
Miss A. R. Wolf, Hyde Park.
Mrs. H. W. Wellhouse, Meridian, Miss.
Miss G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
Mrs. D. Williams, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. G. Marks, Chicago.
Mrs. E. Foley, Minneapolis.
Miss M. Millar, Chicago.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane.
Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Claar, New York City.
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C. Alpers, New York City.
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J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
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Miss E. Sadewasser, Danville, Ill.
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C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
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Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
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Mrs. E. L. Lindberg, Blue Island, Ill.
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Mrs. O. D. Ellis, Langdon, N. D.
Mrs. L. Haynes, Spokane.
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N. Brewster, Birmingham, Mich.
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Mrs. H. M. Hall, Tacoma, Wash.
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R. H. Canton, Brooklyn.
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C. Brush, Old Forge, N. Y.
V. Richardson, New Orleans.
M. Richardson, New Orleans.
Henning Ericson, Stockholm, Sweden.
Mrs. Rose E. Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Robert Bitcon, Parbold, Eng.
M. Wade, Luddenden, Eng.

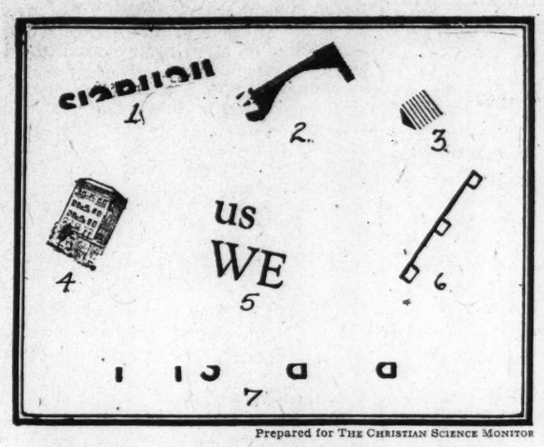
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

PUNCTUALITY is one of the ways we show our thought for other people: unpunctuality is a form of selfishness . . . and all selfishness is sin.—J. L. PATON.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 18



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 18." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

A Run on the Bank

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MILE after mile the car rolled along, carrying Mummy and Daddy and the three children northward from the city of Baltimore up into New England. It was fun for the children, but Mummy and Dad were not so excited about it. You see, Daddy had been a teller in a bank, and there had been a run on the bank, and so the bank had closed its doors and didn't need Daddy any more.

That had been some time ago, but the children remembered it very well. They used to go down town in Baltimore with Mummy very often, and they had often seen Dad in the bank, smiling and pleasant, behind the grated window, handing out money to the people who wanted it, or sometimes taking in the money people gave him for safe keeping in the bank, for that is the business of a bank teller.

Then one day, when they went down town, there was a long line of people waiting outside the bank to get money, but the bank doors were closed, and all the people had to go away without getting any money, and they were disappointed. When Daddy came home that night he told the children that such a situation was called a "run on the bank." Everybody wanted to get money out of the bank all at once, and the bank couldn't pay it all at once and so had shut the doors.

Some days after this a letter had come from Aunt Jennie, who lived with Cousin Edith in Boston, asking them to come and stay with her for a while till the bank doors were opened again, so here they all were, rolling along over the roads to Boston Town.

Finally they arrived, and Aunt Jennie and Cousin Edith welcomed them kindly. The children thought everything was great fun. Aunt Jennie didn't live in a house such as they had lived in near Baltimore, with many rooms and a big yard to play in. There were only a few rooms in a big apartment house, and outside were iron fire escapes. It seemed just like a playhouse to the children, and they thought what fun it would be to live there with the funny iron stairs outside leading down to the little yard where the janitor worked. So they started to play and run and jump and shout just as they used to at home. The apartment was very crowded now with five extra people and often it was noisy. But Aunt Jennie and Cousin Edith, although they liked to be quiet, were patient and kind and pleasant.

Finally one day, when Daddy came in unexpectedly, he found things in quite an uproar, for the children were having a fine time with rather a noisy game, and were running in and out of the kitchen onto the fire escape and back. Mother was out marketing. Daddy called the children to him and said, quite gravely, as he looked at Aunt Jennie and Cousin Edith who were trying to write and study, "I see there's a run on the bank here."

"What do you mean, Daddy," asked Jim, "there isn't any bank here."

"There's a big bank of sunshine here," said Daddy smiling. "Your aunt and cousin are the tellers, and you children are making a pretty hard run on that bank. Now suppose you become tellers for a while, and instead of asking for so much from the sunshine bank, start to pay some out of it to your aunt and cousin. They have given you smiles and gentle words and patience and love. Now you give them what they would like—gentleness, quiet, thoughtfulness and helpful service."

"Is it a new game?" asked Paul, much interested.

"Indeed it is," answered Daddy, "and I'm sure it will be as much fun to play as the noisy one you were just playing. Shall we play it? How about all being tellers in the bank of sunshine?"

"Yes, let's!" said Janet.

So, under Dad's direction, they all started the new game. Janet washed some dishes very quietly, and Paul swept the floor very carefully, and Jim shut the door so gently you simply couldn't hear it.

Aunt Jennie and Cousin Edith were so happy that sunshine fairly beamed from them. As for the children, you can't think how much fun they found in the new game. When the time came to go back to Baltimore again, they were all sorry to leave one another, and Aunt Jennie said they certainly must come soon again.

There's a run on the Bank of Sunshine—
A run on the Bank for smiles,
A run on the Bank for kindly thoughts—
The line extends for miles.

There's a run on the Bank of Sunshine—
A run for comforting deeds,
A run on the Bank for gracious words—
Is it able to cash all needs?

Come! stand at your window yonder,
And I will stand at mine.
Let us be tellers and pay out the gold
To the long, unending line.

Open the doors of the Sunshine Bank—
How can we be afraid?
The coffers are full, give out! give out!
Till everyone has been paid.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

89

Speculation was rife about whether he would make some statement replete with interest along agricultural lines or whether he would outline a policy which would send the stock market soaring by leaps and bounds. Taken by and large, he seemed in the last analysis to have the situation well in hand.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A tomato-can birdhouse—
submitted in a national contest by Mrs. Banks Upshaw, of Dallas, Texas., won a $100 prize. After winning the contest, she placed an identical bird house in her back yard and, although over a year passed, no bird ever entered it.

Eating shoe polish—
to impress the public with its purity, was the unique method of M. Eufray, of France, considered the shoe polish king of Europe.

$1,085,000,000—
in motor vehicle taxes was collected by federal, state, and local governments in the United States during 1932.

A houseboat—
serves as a dormitory for William Livingston, a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin. It is moored on Lake Mendota, and was built by the student.

"Tsubasa"—
is the name of a three-wheeled motor vehicle marketed by Japan in Java. It is equipped with an American-made motor.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

IN THE west end of the city there was a discouraged young man who had been out of a job for some time. One day he called at a house and asked the lady for a meal. He was taken in and received with warm hospitality. After the meal he told his hostess that he would polish all her brass, and produced from his pocket a tin of polish and polishing cloths.

The housewife explained that there was no need for this as she was glad to give him the meal and did not expect any return. He insisted, however, and on seeing his real gratitude, she allowed him to go to work.

The work was so satisfactory that she promised to recommend him to her friends. She gave him some addresses and he started on the rounds with his supply of polish.

For each meal he received he did all the polishing of brass in each house, and very soon his customers increased so that he no longer worked for meals alone, but for small sums of money.

He started a bank account; and instead of confining his trade to brass polishing, the increased it to silver polishing. His landlady allowed him his room for the work he did for her.

Life began to take on a different meaning for him, for through his suffering he had learned that happiness does not lie in getting, but in giving—and this in return brings its own reward. He now has more than 80 places where he goes to work—and also a good bank account.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Money, mind (J. A. M.)—The correspondent writes:

A statement has been repeatedly made and recently given some publicity that Webster's International Dictionary defines "money" as "mind." This is not correct.

Under the word "money" the only reference to the word "mind" is in the etymology, which is placed in brackets. It might be helpful for you to point out to your readers, in the Word a Day column, if you have not already done so, that the text contained in the brackets, under some word heading, is the word-history, and is distinct from the definitions.

The word "money" is derived from the Latin word *moneta*, the surname of the Roman goddess Juno. The word "mind" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word *gemynd*. As one studies the etymologies of the words "money" and "mind" in Webster's International Dictionary, these two words appear to have no common ancestor. It may be they are derived from some root-word in Sanskrit. Can you explain why one is referred to the word "mind" in studying the etymology of the word "money"?

It may be very stimulating to define the word "money" as "mind," but it is not fair to Mr. Webster to accuse him of doing so.

"Money" and "mind" do have a common ancestor, the Indogermanic root *men*, "to think." The words, however, are not synonymous.

"Money" goes back through Middle English and Old French *moneie* to the Latin *moneta*, (1) "money," (2) "a mint." As Skeat points out, *Moneta* was a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined. The literal sense of the name is "the warning one," from *monere*, "to warn, admonish" or, literally, "to cause to remember." (Compare the Latin *me/min/i*, "I remember.") Back of *monere* is the Indogermanic root, *men*.

"Mind" goes back through Middle English *mynd* to the Anglo-Saxon *gemynd*, in which the ge- adds nothing to the meaning of "mind," the word being formed with vowel change from *munan*, "to think" (*gemunan*, "to remember"). (Compare Gothic *gamunds*, "remembrance.") These go back to the Indogermanic root *men*. (Compare Sanskrit *man*, "to think.")

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REMINDER

One touch of nature, it is said,
Doth make the whole world kin,—
And don't forget, one touch of humor
Makes the whole world grin.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A San Francisco hotel is offering to accept farm produce in exchange for guest privileges. A truckload of grapefruit should be good for a room with shower.

Humorist: A framed portrait of himself fell from the wall onto a householder's head the other day. He was struck by the likeness.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"The Fair Thing"

WHEN martial law has to be proclaimed in two counties of an ordinarily most placid state and armed militiamen sent to preserve order among those peace-loving folk, the farmers, it is time for a nation to look seriously to its ways.

Unquestionably the farmers at Le Mars, Iowa, who disrupted a civil court and mistreated Judge Charles C. Bradley in demanding that he pledge himself not to sign any more foreclosure orders, were taking a bad method of redressing their grievances. Judge Bradley displayed a courage and demeanor in keeping with the best traditions of the bench when he refused to be intimidated by mob emotions. When knocked to his knees and commanded to pray "for the farmers," he spoke a sentence which might be taken as a text for the nation's efforts to bring justice out of an economic chaos. It was:

> I will do the fair thing to all men to the best of my knowledge.

In the midst of a too-embittered readjustment between all kinds of debtors and creditors, a readjustment of unprecedented magnitude, it behooves every citizen, every lawmaker and every jurist to expand his knowledge of the situation and to ponder carefully what is "the fair thing."

The difficulties of farmers, home owners, business men and others in meeting obligations that were written in dollars of one purchasing power and now fall due in dollars worth more than half again as much are by this time well known. Americans have halted between two methods of correcting this twisted condition until the pressure has become terrific, and now with both methods being pushed they run the risk of getting in one another's way.

One method of easing the strain is by voluntary and general adjustments between individual debtors and individual creditors with settlements suited to the circumstances of each case. The other is to inflate—or reflate—the medium of exchange until price levels are approximately those at which most debts were contracted and money is again reasonably obtainable for paying the debts.

If one were to be entirely logical he would probably say the nation must choose either the one way or the other. But democracies or even the oligarchies of business are seldom logical. As matters now stand, the adjustment probably will be made partly one way and partly the other; both are embodied in the farm relief and inflation bill now in the House of Representatives. Revaluation of the dollar, if it comes, may stop at a point which will leave other remedies, to some extent, in order.

Until this is determined it is inevitable that interest payments and other debtor-creditor transactions will be in some confusion and uncertainty; but in this period of flux it is all the more important that calm counsels, good temper and a disposition to see reasonably the other fellow's side of the case shall prevail. The means by which redress is sought should not be those of violence but the quieter means of justice and orderly government.

It is unfortunately true that some persons have taken advantage of the occasion to refuse to pay obligations they were perfectly able to meet. Whatever may be the arguments for leniency in the case of those overborne in honest striving to meet their debts, there is no justification for less than honesty in keeping one's word to the best of his ability. It may not be equity for the creditor to insist upon the letter of his contract rather than its essence, but it would be well for the debtor who can do so to keep his obligation until it can be altered by agreement or legal process. Similarly it would be well for creditors to go forward with readjustments, tentatively if need be, in view of possible inflation.

But most fortunately the protests of the Iowa farmers and others before them have not gone unheard. It is not the cold, literal and sometimes only nominal justice such as courts can give that can save the present situation. The need is for that equity in the midst of changed circumstance which legislative and executive action—and reasonableness between persons—must give. At this juncture the sanctity of contracts will be preserved not so much by iron adherence to the sums "nominated in the bond" as by the efforts of Government and individuals to do "the fair thing."

Fountain of Youth

IN THIS day of expanding universes and vanishing boundaries many hoary maxims that limited mankind are gradually falling into disrepute. The picture of Ponce de Leon setting out upon a quest for the fountain of youth always evoked an indulgent smile.

The idea seemed laughable as long as youth remained strictly a physical concept. This generally accepted concept visioned youth as advancing and conquering, but age, with a few amazing exceptions, settling down in the chimney corner, unwilling to accept new ideas, indifferent to progress, lapsing into mental desuetude and intellectual torpor. Such limitation of thought delighted to wall around its daily existence with proverbs and adages as, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks."

Few realize to what extent the limitations of mankind have lifted until a voice raised in some commanding declaration startles people into the realization that mental horizons have been pushed back and that many limitations have been overcome.

Such a declaration was made recently by Dr. Jay B. Nash, professor of education at New York University. According to Dr. Nash, when Ponce de Leon set out on his search for the fountain of youth he had already found it, for he was allowing his imagination to lead him to new and finer experiences. Youth, continued Dr. Nash, often exists in a man of fifty more than in a boy of twenty. Nobody grows old merely by living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals.

When one turns to the dictionary, to find imagination defined as the power or process of forming ideal constructions from images and concepts, it becomes more readily understood that Ponce de Leon carried with him his own fountain of youth, and that old dogs may be much more ready to learn new tricks if they look upon age as the enriching of experience and education. Then youth takes its rightful place in thought as the perennial blooming of right ideas, of wider concepts and fresh viewpoints. No longer smiling at Ponce de Leon, one steps out with him toward a retreating horizon.

Weight or Value?

THERE are two attributes to the dollar that are of paramount interest to society. One is its weight. The other is its value. Which is the more important? Americans in general would say value.

The answer is predicated on daily experience. Americans in the last week or two have had to be reminded that they have been using a dollar which is static in its weight in gold. They have been told that it is a 23.22-grains-of-fine-gold dollar. Does this mean anything to the average American? Not very much. He is not interested in how much gold is in the dollar. He cannot eat gold. He cannot use it for clothing. And he certainly cannot fashion it into shelter. Yet food, clothing and shelter condition his economic existence. What interests him, therefore, is what the dollar is worth in these.

The command of the dollar over such commodities, however, is not static. It varies with the years. This instability is the cause of more disturbance than almost any other factor. People are at the mercy of a rubber dollar which stretches and contracts in the dark. Its elasticity can change all economic relationships. When it stretches in its command over goods and services, it will ruin debtors, who, as the country's producers, have to go into debt before they can produce. When it contracts, it ruins the creditors. Such flexibility is obviously unfair. It is a challenge to human management.

Monetary reformers like Prof. Irving Fisher would have the country accept the challenge. In his recent speech at Chicago, Professor Fisher pleaded again for its acceptance. Value or weight? The value is clearly the factor that counts. Deflation in the last three years has brought many converts to Professor Fisher's camp. For the curious thing about the enlargement of the dollar on the scale witnessed in the last three years, or deflation, is that creditors are not so fortunate as theory would make them out to be.

One of the leading creditors of the country is Senator James Couzens. Yet he was constrained to say during the currency debate in the Senate that to creditors today the question is not what brand of money creditors shall receive, but whether they shall receive any money. Ask landlords and mortgage holders and bankers to check up on the truth of this observation. In all probability many of them would agree with the Senator. Such grievous deflation as the country has gone through may have added a fortuitous addition to the value of the debt dollar. But at the same time and by the same token it has made debt dollars scarcer.

The aim of any management of the value of the dollar should clearly be to make it stable. Neither debtor nor creditor is entitled to benefits in purchasing power which were not stated in original contracts. Stability should therefore become a goal specifically striven for by governments. To achieve it would be a difficult task, but, judging from present agitation, the job must some day or other be handed over to the Federal Reserve System. Sweden has shown the way in this respect, and the technique should be carefully studied.

Rail Labor's Case

OBJECTIONS of the Railway Labor Executives' Association to the Roosevelt Administration's bill for coördination of the railroads bring to the fore two questions which will deserve the most serious attention in the carrying out of this legislation if it is enacted.

One of these has to do with the preservation of as large a measure as possible of railway employment. The other has to do with keeping a just balance between pay-roll outlays to labor and interest outlays to invested capital. Two sections of the prospective bill attempt to cover these points, but evidently without reassuring sufficiently the labor spokesmen.

In addition to the continued protection of union contracts and collective bargaining under the Railway Labor Act, the bill proposes to set up labor boards to consult with the federal coördinator. This is a recognition of the fact that when trains are discontinued or shops dismantled in the interests of economy the greatest sufferers are workers who have invested years of service. It is of the utmost importance that in all the retrenchment plans an essential element should be the placement of just as many workers as possible in new lines of employment.

Labor leaders have suggested that many could be usefully occupied in overhauling railroad equipment or improving rights-of-way and buildings against an upturn in traffic, or that in absence of this it behooves the community to preserve their buying power by employing them on public works. Experience of some roads indicates there are possibilities of retraining and transferring workers to the motorized auxiliary services which railways are being urged to expand.

As to the balance between pay rolls and returns to capital it is to be noted that one of the duties given to the coördinator is to hasten the financial reorganization of lines that have been tottering along under topheavy financial structures, keeping ahead of the sheriff only by an occasional lift from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Labor's point here is that it is unfair to make all the economies at the expense of men who have invested their lives in railroad service, in order to save enough to pay a continued and fixed return to persons who have invested their money in it. Say the union spokesmen:

> We see no justification for drastic reductions of essential transportation service in order that unearned interest may be paid on idle capital.

And it is certain that much railroad capital—freight cars, passenger cars, locomotives, warehouse space and trackage—is idle, no less so than men who are off duty.

If railroads cannot keep up the wages of money—that is, the interest—on this idle investment, they will have to seek readjustments through the new federal bankruptcy act just as they seek labor adjustments through the Railway Labor Board. Junior bondholders often have fared rather harshly in railroad reorganizations in the past—even more harshly in proportion than the stockholders who were presumed to come under the ax first—but the new act at least protects them against some of the once all-too-heavy costs of reorganization. In any event, it is apparent that some economies must be made in the returns on certain rail securities, or, in other words, in the rate of pay to railroad capital.

There is no reasonable ground for insisting that labor shall continue to be used where such use is merely wasteful, but there is positive ground for insisting that every possible useful employment be found for labor and that this labor be fairly treated.

London en Fête

THE Enjoyment Week with which London proposes to celebrate the anniversary of the King's birthday on June 3 would really seem to be less out of the ordinary run of things in the United States than it does in Britain. For Britain is not given to setting aside particular days or weeks for special purposes; it celebrates no "Mother's Day" nor "Clean-up Week."

Despite England's lack of experience, however, in organizing these enterprises, Enjoyment Week appears to have excellent prospects. Elaborate plans are foreshadowed; shops, streets and terminal stations will probably be illuminated and decorated, while a procession of gayly festooned cars is also contemplated. The theaters and cinemas are to offer gala attractions, and the Serpentine in Hyde Park will be the scene of boating and swimming competitions.

The coming carnival week is not, of course, intended merely for pleasure. It has its serious, economic side, for it will doubtless draw the world's attention to London, not as a business center or the capital of the British Empire, but as a tourist resort, a place where travelers from other lands may reasonably spend their holidays.

If the event attracts tourist traffic to London on a bigger scale than ever before, London will not fail to live up to its advertisement, for with its historic buildings, its memories of Dickens, Thackeray, Lamb, Johnson and many hundreds more, and its multitudinous amusements, London is probably, to the traveler, the most fascinating town in Great Britain. Only in one respect does it fail to make the most of its assets. It has a river which, as Mr. A. P. Herbert constantly reminds the public, it appears to do its best to forget.

It is therefore interesting to note that in the coming Enjoyment Week the Thames is to play a prominent part, for the river fire brigade is expected to arrange a display with colored searchlights, and permission of the Admiralty is being sought for a man-of-war to sail up into the heart of the city. This may attract attention to Mr. Herbert's frequent appeals to the London authorities to make the most of their river, and at the same time help to solve the traffic problem by establishing a fleet of river buses. Conditions have greatly altered since such a project met with ill success in 1908, and it is estimated that if 4,000,000 only of the 3,000,000,000 passengers who use the trams and buses of London every year were to employ the river buses the scheme would be financially profitable.

In any case, a fleet of river buses would be a great attraction to tourists, for the Thames flows past such centers of historic and artistic interest as St. Paul's, Somerset House, the Customs House, the Temple, the Tate Gallery, the Tower of London, Westminster, and Lambeth Palace. Perhaps no other river in the world can show such a concentration of interest in so small a space.

Editorial Notes

President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth says that for some reason the students of today are far more serious than the students of 1929; but can it be that Dr. Hopkins has overlooked the fact that those frisky freshmen of '29 are now just about to face the solemn ordeal of senior final exams?

The United States Senate has voted to increase to $200,000,000 the amount of silver that may be accepted in payment of war debts. This would seem to allow an ample lining for the cloud that so long has hung over the subject.

Announcement by the Postmaster-General of the United States that all loyal and efficient postmasters would be retained until their terms expire emphasizes the civil as well as the service aspects of the postal system.

The new Administration's "honeymoon days" were such as to leave one hopeful it will remain wedded to constructive legislation and intent on home building.

Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

IN READING the Italian papers the other day I was greatly struck by their interpretation of the demand in France for more governmental authority. The suggestion was made—notably in the Corriere della Sera—that France was moving toward Fascism. It was not, of course, put crudely, but it was intimated that the Italian régime was one which, of necessity, must gradually impose itself, with the appropriate national differences in accordance with tradition and temperament, on all the continental nations.

The wish is doubtless father of the thought. "There is nothing like leather," says the cobbler. Yet, indeed, though I should not call it Fascism, the need of less hampered executive power is now keenly felt in France. The Radical Quotidien, which is controlled by Senator Jean Hennessy, indefatigably demands a reform of the Constitution. The Figaro, which shows Bonapartist tendencies, and is run by M. François Coty, puts forward its scheme. When M. Edouard Daladier was appointed Prime Minister, he was chiefly commended for his real or imaginary Jacobin qualities. But most important of all is a series of articles by M. André Tardieu, which call for a stronger administration.

It is too easy to retort that he has presented his candidature to a dictatorship. That is a purely political cry, and it is disproved by the articles themselves. Moreover, it is raised by those who, in one form or another, substantially agree with his indictment of a system which accords, on an average, a harassed existence of eight months to each ministry.

* * *

There are two glaring faults which everybody recognizes in present parliamentary practice. The first is that the deputies are dominated by electoral oligarchy. They are not free to decide without reference to clubs, congresses, and syndicates. The second is that the executive power is dominated and thwarted perpetually by Parliament.

The problem is by no means new; it is the oldest of political problems, and has existed ever since men organized themselves in societies. Solutions range from sheer anarchy to absolute Cæsarism. If today we see a reaction in most of the European countries, it is because demagogy has gone too far, leaving no place for a strong executive.

M. Tardieu, who writes as one who has had a long experience of government, analyzes the situation as follows: There are two assemblies—the Senate and the Chamber—each of them multiplied in twenty permanent commissions, which regard themselves as executive committees. The Prime Minister, and the ministers concerned, may be called at any moment before these commissions. In the assemblies there is an unregulated privilege of interpellation; there are unlimited discussions, and if the Government does not choose to abdicate, it is constantly obliged to "pose the question of confidence," and run the risk of being overthrown.

It may well be asked when the ministers can find time to study the problems submitted to them, frame acceptable measures, receive their innumerable visitors, engage in necessary consultations, expedite the ordinary duties of their charge, and conduct a well-considered policy to a conclusion.

The Government never ceases to be on the defensive. It is like a man walking on a tight rope; it must alternately lean to the right or to the left; and as it is being pushed on the right and on the left, it must inevitably fall at an early date. It should be remembered that there is, normally, no solid party majority; the majority is made up of various groups which can combine as they please. It must also be remembered that there is, usually a general hostility to the Government; it is hardly too much to say that the Prime Minister is nearly always an accused person. He is intrigued against and tripped up. Those who are not ministers are anxious to become ministers as soon as possible.

It is also complained that personal questions are continually canvassed. There are decorations to distribute; there are interventions on behalf of the localities by the deputies; military officers and functionaries are "recommended"; if a prefect or a judge is nominated, the Government may lose or gain votes. A good deal more could be added as to the tyranny of Parliament; and this statement, which is notoriously true, is made not by me but by M. Tardieu.

* * *

All this means that the general interest is liable to be sacrificed to particular interests; and that laws which are necessary or desirable are delayed, and are eventually passed with a complication of amendments which make them unworkable. An example of a badly botched law is that of social insurance, which, it is admitted officially, should already be recast. There was a scheme of national equipment designed to prevent unemployment; six months went by before the commissions named a rapporteur, seventy-five sittings of the Chamber were held to consider it, over forty times the question of confidence was posed, and after thirteen months the bill was still not passed.

Yet it happens that, occasionally, a French statesman remains in power for several years and accomplishes a special task. There have been Clemenceau and Poincaré. But they ruled the Chamber, in exceptional circumstances, by fear—fear of defeat and fear of bankruptcy; and they were, to some extent, dictators, in that one governed in a state of siege and the other by decree laws.

Among the various remedies proposed by those who have seriously contributed to the present discussion, those of M. Tardieu are the simplest. First, he would make dissolution of the Chamber possible on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, as in Great Britain. If Parliament becomes ungovernable, there should be an appeal to the country. At present a Ministry can be overthrown with impunity. The Chamber is unaffected. There may be, say, eight governments in a single Chamber. Were the fate of the Assembly virtually bound up with the fate of the Cabinet, as in England, it is unlikely that there would be such an expenditure of ministers; it is likely that there would be more continuity of power.

* * *

The second reform which is put forward is that of the referendum, as practiced in Switzerland. Whenever a great problem affecting the whole community arises, the opinion of the people should be directly asked. Fortified by undisputable public approbation—or disapprobation—the executive would not hesitate to act.

There is obviously nothing dictatorial in these proposals, since the last word is given to the people in the event of a clash between the executive and the legislative powers, and in all matters of importance. But the executive would enjoy a certain amount of independence and a certain strength derived from the expressed will of the country.

Whether such reforms will be carried out it is difficult to foresee. But it can be said, without exaggeration, that there is an overwhelming feeling that something should be done to restore to the executive prerogatives which it has gradually lost. Though the problem, in this particular shape, is purely French, it has a universal interest, for everywhere, in one shape or another, it now presents itself.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Health "Hooey"

IT IS a distinct pleasure to see some of the wonderful discoveries of the health education experts exploded with the neatness and dispatch with which the job is performed by Dr. Robert K. Speer of New York University.

There was—and is—the Clean-Your-Teeth slogan. Why clean your teeth? Because if you don't they'll decay and pretty fast, too. But investigation shows that cleaning teeth has nothing to do with preserving them. In Dr. Speer's words, cleaning teeth is an æsthetic activity. To brush them in order to keep them good looking is sensible enough. To do so in order to save them is to indulge in misplaced energy.

Then there is the—how old is it by this time?—emphasis upon fresh air. It has always been a mystery why people who don't bother about seeing that every window in sight is open get along as comfortably as those to whom a closed window is a challenge if not an insult, but that didn't stop the health faddists. Now it is found that movement of the air is rather more important than its freshness.

One of the latest health crotchets is the height-weight formulary, accepted with the reverence due to all unprovable pronouncements by health educators, who are too scientific to be aware of such a thing as the existence of individual differences.

Health-consciousness, diet-consciousness, digestion-mindedness—if poor old humanity were not incurably healthy, it would have succumbed to its own violent efforts to make itself so.—*New York Evening Post.*

Food and Character

TABLE manners as a guide to character in children have always received considerable attention from parents and educators. The reading of the symptoms has radically altered in recent years. The old idea was that the child who grabbed for things and bolted his food would end up as a dyspeptic and, very probably, as a bad citizen. The new idea does not say the child is making a pig of himself, but calls it an instinct for leadership.

The child who dawdles over his food, waiting for others to set him an example, will grow up to be a creature of weak will. So says one expert in such matters. Whether the child turns out good or ill depends on what kind of leadership he falls under. But can it be that this particular expert has never tried to get such a child to absorb a soft-boiled egg and a dish of carrots? . . .

If that child grows up and shows the same deliberation about swallowing scrambled currency as he used to do about his scrambled eggs, he will be a handful for any leader.—*New York Times.*

World Needs a New Leadership

THE world needs a new leadership which none but the American President can supply. It is scarcely possible that before autumn he can intervene in international affairs with full effect.

At present he is carrying or urging heroic legislation on an unexampled scale and at a whirlwind rate. From his first day of taking office he has staked his political life with a brilliant courage which not only commands equal admiration and sympathy on this side, but restores in the world's eyes the old repute of the American spirit.

We trust that the triumph of his great daring in domestic affairs will strengthen his hands in world policy.

There is a final reflection. In the world today there are, after all, potentials stronger than armaments. The economic concert of America, the British Empire, and a majority of other nations, especially overseas, would be sufficient to preserve world peace. Rigorous embargo would be enough. This resort is by far the strongest safeguard of civilization. American leadership could make it omnipotent.—*J. L. Garvin, in The Observer* (London).

Creator and Creature

SOMEHOW the idea is inescapable; this universe is the product of intelligence. It could not have happened by chance or accident. It was made consciously the way it is. There is power and direction. There is perfection and smoothness to all its parts. Someone, something created it, planned it, purposed it.

No, this is not the summary of a preacher's sermon last Sunday morning, but of a scientific paper read before a distinguished Boston society by a Harvard professor of national repute. There is a gap, said this learned doctor, between the world of matter and the world of spirit, a gap wide enough to permit the possibility of all that the religionist has to say. Religion has often foreshadowed scientific discoveries. Prescience is what it seems—prescience, the vestibule to proved truth.

The essential "somewhereness of God" is still a major search of man. The deep indigo of disillusionment is fading somewhat as the men of science become preachers.—*Utica* (N. Y.) *Sunday Observer-Dispatch.*

No Room for Liquor "Ads"

THE breweries evidently believe that money not only talks but also prints, and when they announce they expect to spend from ten to twenty millions yearly in advertising, they make us wonder if the larger daily papers, fighting so hard for beer and liquor in the past, have not all along had an inkling from the brewery interests that beer would mean a better advertising period for the papers.

Our readers may rest assured the pages of the Clay City Times will never carry a liquor or beer ad so long as we retain our right mind and heart.—*Clay City* (Ky.) *Times.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Who Was Juliet?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial you ask, "Who Was Juliet?" The answer is simple. Romeo is Edward de Vere, Seventeenth Earl of Oxford, and Juliet is Anne Vavasour, one of Queen Elizabeth's maids of honor, with something added from Anne Cecil, another of Elizabeth's court ladies, whom Oxford married in 1571. Composite dramatic portraits are frequent in sixteenth century drama. Anne Vavasour is also the original of the Juliet in "Measure for Measure."

The street-brawling between Montagues and Capulets dramatizes the brawls in London (1582) between Lord Oxford's retainers and those of the Howard-Arundel faction. The duel between Romeo and Tybalt is that between Oxford and Tom Knyvet (1582) who was Anne Vavasour's uncle, described as her cousin in the play, and one of the Howard-Arundel group. Both combatants were wounded.

"Shakespeare," in common with other Elizabethan dramatists, usually wove the topicalities of his plays—"a brief abstract and chronicle of the time"—into some well-known tale, legend, or play—e. g. Hamlet and King Lear.

PERCY ALLEN.

London.